



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1216.0 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2008

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## Summary

### Main Features

#### PURPOSE OF THE ASGC

The main purpose of the ASGC is for collecting and disseminating geographically classified statistics. These are statistics with a 'where' dimension.

The ASGC provides a common framework of statistical geography which enables the production of statistics that are comparable and can be spatially integrated.

In practice, statistical units such as households and businesses are first assigned to a geographical area in one of the seven ASGC structures. Data collected from these statistical units are then compiled into ASGC defined geographic aggregations which, subject to confidentiality restrictions, are then available for publication.

The purposes of this publication are to outline the ASGC structures, describe the codes and names of geographical areas used and depict the statistical relationship between different types of geography used in the classification.

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, please contact the National Information and Referral Service (NIRS) on 1300 135 070 or Geography by email to <[geography@abs.gov.au](mailto:geography@abs.gov.au)> or by phone on (02) 6252 5888.

## About this Release

Previously released as, Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

A classification system, designed and maintained by the ABS, which divides Australia into geographical areas for the purpose of collecting and disseminating statistics. It provides details of the statistical geographical areas effective at 1 July 2008 and includes maps of these areas.

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## Introduction

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## Classification Structures

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### CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURES

The seven interrelated classification structures of the ASGC are:

- Main Structure
- Local Government Area Structure
- Statistical District Structure
- Statistical Region Structure
- Urban Centre/Locality Structure
- Section of State Structure
- Remoteness Structure.

Each of these structures serves a specific purpose and is individually discussed in Chapters 2-8.

In Census of Population and Housing years (e.g. 1996, 2001, 2006), all structures of the ASGC are defined. In intercensal years, only the first four structures are defined.

The Main Structure, the Statistical Region Structure, the Section of State Structure, and the Remoteness Structure cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. The other structures cover only part of Australia. The structures are hierarchical, with different structures having different numbers of levels (see Table 1). Each hierarchical level is made up of one type of geographical spatial unit. The spatial units at each higher level are aggregations of the spatial units at the previous lower level.

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## Spatial Units

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### SPATIAL UNITS

The various geographical areas, or spatial units, which build the different classification structures are as follows:

- Census Collection District (CD)
- Statistical Local Area (SLA)
- Statistical Subdivision (SSD)
- Statistical Division (SD)
- State and Territory (S/T)
- Statistical District (S Dist.)
- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Statistical Region Sector (SRS)
- Statistical Region (SR)
- Major Statistical Region (MSR)
- Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)
- Section(s) of State (SOS)
- Remoteness Area (RA).

During Population Census years, the smallest spatial unit is the CD. It is the basic building block of the classification structures. Between censuses, the smallest spatial unit is the SLA. Thus for those years when a census is held, all the above spatial units are defined. In intercensal years, all units except CDs, UC/Ls, SOS and RAs are defined.

These spatial units are individually explained in Chapters 2-8.

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## Summary Tables

## SUMMARY TABLES

The various ASGC structures and their component spatial units are shown in the following table:

**TABLE 1, SUMMARY OF ASGC STRUCTURES**

ASGC Structure	Hierarchical Levels	Component Spatial Units	Covers whole of Australia?
Local Government Area		4CD,SLA,LGA,S/T(a)	No
Statistical District		4CD,SLA,SSD,S Dist(b)	No
Main		5CD,SLA,SSD,SD,S/T	Yes
Statistical Region		6CD,SLA,SRS,SR,MSR,S/ T	Yes
Section of State		3CD,SOS,S/T	Yes
Remoteness		3CD,RA,S/T	Yes
Urban Centre/Locality		2CD,UC/L(c)	No

(a) Only that part of the S/T which comes under the responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council.  
(See Chapter 3).

(b) Areas covered by S Dist only.

(c) Areas covered by UC/L only.

The number of spatial units in the various ASGC structures current at 1 July 2008 are shown in the table below:

**TABLE 2, SUMMARY OF ASGC SPATIAL UNITS AS AT 1 JULY 2008(a)**

Spatial Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	OT	Aust.
S/T	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
SD	12	11	13	7	9	4	2	2	1	61
SSD	50	45	36	20	28	8	10	8	1	206
SLA	199	209	475	127	154	43	65	114	3	1 389
LGA	153	80	74	71	139	29	17	—	—	563
S Dist.(b)	12	7	10	—	4	2	—	1	—	36
MSR	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	14
SR	22	14	13	6	7	1	1	1	1	66
SRS	25	14	27	6	7	3	2	1	2	87

(a) Does not include Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

(b) Counted in predominant state or territory.

Note: \_ nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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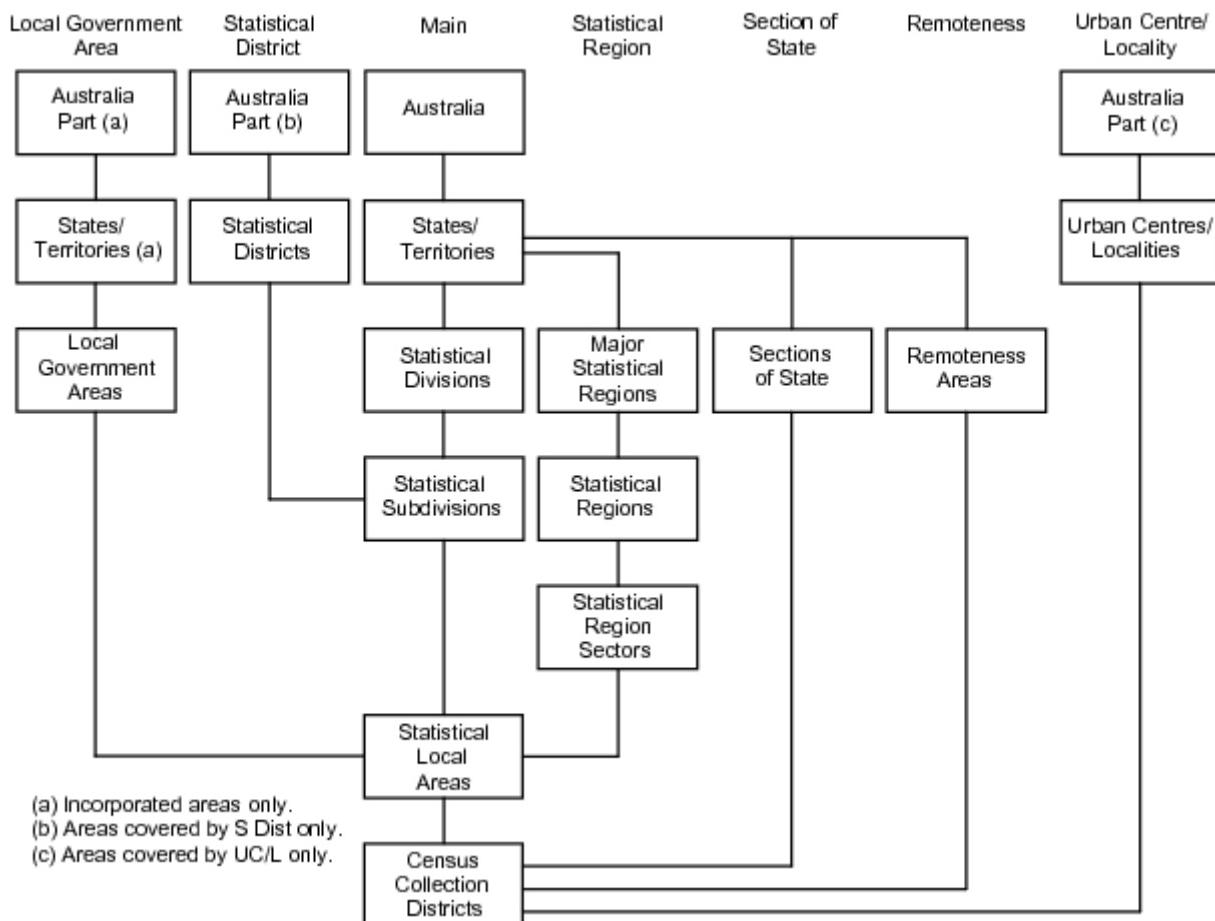
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## ASGC Structural Chart

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### ASGC STRUCTURAL CHART

The diagram below depicts the various ASGC structures and shows how they interrelate.



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## Principles of the ASGC

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### PRINCIPLES OF THE ASGC

The ASGC is constructed on the principle that it must fulfil user needs for spatial statistics while also conforming to general classification principles.

### Classification principles

The ASGC is constructed on the basic classification principles that members within one class are of the same type, classes are uniquely defined so as to be mutually exclusive and, in total, the members in each class cover the entire class.

As a result, the geographical units of each hierarchical level in each classification structure of the ASGC are:

- of the same type, delimited by well-defined criteria
- clearly demarcated by precise boundaries
- uniquely identified by codes and names
- mutually exclusive
- in aggregate cover the whole area to which that hierarchy applies.

## User needs

The ASGC is designed to meet user needs for social, demographic and economic statistics. The smallest units of the ASGC i.e. CDs at census times and SLAs at intercensal times, have been designed such that they are:

- convenient and efficient for data collection
- useful and relevant for data dissemination
- flexible for aggregation to larger units
- useful building blocks for user-defined regions.

Thus, CDs are designed for efficient data collection at census times. Each CD covers an area which allows census data to be collected in an efficient and cost effective manner. SLAs are defined on the administrative areas of local governments. Local governments are both a useful source of data and a relevant dissemination unit for users.

CDs aggregate to SLAs which, in turn, aggregate to other larger areas of the ASGC. Each of these geographical areas serves a specific purpose and meets user needs. Many organisations employ the CDs and the SLAs as the building blocks to construct their own geography for statistical purposes.

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## Definition of Australia

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### DEFINITION OF AUSTRALIA

For ASGC purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 17(a) of the **Acts Interpretation Act 1901** which currently defines Australia or the Commonwealth as meaning:

**'...the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory.'**

Following the incorporation of the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands into geographic Australia (by the **Territories Law Reform Act, No. 104, 1992**, which amended the **Acts Interpretation Act 1901**), these two territories were included in the ASGC from 1 July 1993. Other external territories (such as Norfolk Island) remain excluded. In addition, the treatment of Jervis Bay Territory in the ASGC changed from 1 July 1993.

Jervis Bay Territory was previously included with the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes because of its administrative association with the Australian Capital Territory and because its relatively small size prevented it from meeting confidentiality requirements for statistical output. Following the granting of self-government to the Australian Capital Territory in May 1989, the situation was reviewed and from the 1 July 1993 Edition of the ASGC, Jervis Bay Territory, along with the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, formed part of a new category, Other Territories, at the state/territory level. Although included as part of the ASGC, all three of these territories are currently regarded as out-of-scope for ABS censuses and surveys except for the Census of Population and Housing, population estimates, and Cause of Death.

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## Main Structure

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## Purpose

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### PURPOSE

The Main Structure of the ASGC is used to collect and disseminate a broad range of ABS social, demographic and economic statistics. Although the Main Structure is the most widely used and has broad application, the other structures are equally important to their own purposes. Maps depicting the Main Structure boundaries are provided in Chapter 16.

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## The Structure

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### THE STRUCTURE

The Main Structure has five hierarchical levels at Population Census times, comprising in ascending order: CDs-SLAs-SSDs-SDs-S/Ts. In non-census years, CDs are undefined and the Main Structure thus has only four levels of hierarchy.

In this structure, CDs aggregate to form SLAs, SLAs aggregate to form SSDs, and this aggregation principle continues up the remaining hierarchical levels. At each hierarchical level, the component spatial units (e.g. SLAs) collectively cover all of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps.

## Tables

Detailed tables of the Main Structure are shown in Chapter 15 - The Classification Structures.

For example:

- Main Structure - Broad

(showing three hierarchical levels: S/T-SD-SSD)

S/T SD SSD	Name
4	SOUTH AUSTRALIA
05	<b>Adelaide</b>
05	Northern Adelaide
10	Western Adelaide

- Main Structure - Detailed

(showing four hierarchical levels: S/T-SD-SSD-SLA)

S/T SD SSD SLA	Name
4	SOUTH AUSTRALIA
05	<b>Adelaide</b>
05	Northern Adelaide
2030	Gawler (T)
5681	Playford (C) - East Central
10	Western Adelaide
1061	Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal
1064	Charles Sturt (C) - Inner East

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

## Census Collection District (CD)

CDs are designed for use in census years for the collection and dissemination of Population Census data. In non-census years, CDs are undefined. In aggregate, CDs cover the whole of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps.

The CD is the smallest spatial unit in the ASGC. CDs aggregate to form the larger spatial units of SLAs in the Main, Statistical Region, Statistical District and LGA Structures, Sections of State in the SOS Structure, Urban Centres and Localities in the UC/L Structure and Remoteness Areas in the Remoteness Structure. Aggregation of SLAs in turn forms the remaining spatial units in the ASGC. Therefore, in census years, the CD is the common denominator which integrates all classification structures in the ASGC (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1).

The traditional concept of a CD is that it defines an area that one census collector can cover, delivering and collecting census forms, in about a ten-day period. However, in the interests of comparability between censuses, this criterion is no longer strictly observed. In the 2006 edition, many urban CDs were of a size such that census collectors may have been allocated more than one CD. In urban areas CDs average about 220 dwellings. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. By design, CD boundaries do not cross SLA (and thus LGA) boundaries. Therefore, an aggregation of CDs covers the administrative area of a local government.

For the 2006 Census, 38,704 CDs were defined throughout Australia.

## Delimitation of CDs

For the 2006 Census the following standard CD design principles were used for delimiting CDs:

- 2001 Census CD boundaries should be retained wherever possible.
- CDs should be designed as the smallest spatial units of collection for the Population Census and be capable of aggregation to form larger spatial units.
- CD boundaries must conform with SLA boundaries, which in turn conform with LGA boundaries. Since all other boundaries for the census edition of the ASGC are created by aggregation of CDs, CDs automatically conform to these other ASGC boundaries.
- CD boundaries, wherever practical, should also conform to the following non-ABS boundaries - gazetted Suburb/Locality boundaries, Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CED) and State Electoral Divisions (SED). In 2006, where new CDs are defined in growth areas, CD design should take into account these non-ABS boundaries. However, if no other changes are needed, boundaries should not be changed merely to improve their alignment to non-ABS boundaries.
- The area, population and dwellings delimited by a CD boundary must not be so great that one collector cannot deliver census forms within about ten days. In urban areas one or more CDs can be combined to create a single collector's workload (CLW).
- The chosen CD boundaries should, if possible, be readily identifiable on the ground. They should be defined in terms of permanent features and follow the centre of the road or river if these features are used. However, the use of major roads as CD boundaries in rural areas should be avoided where possible to minimise the splitting of identifiable rural localities. In addition, the chosen CD boundary should delimit CDs which conform to existing and proposed land uses (i.e. rural property boundaries and proposed suburban development).
- CDs should not be designed in such a way as to prevent publication of data for

confidentiality reasons. Accordingly, a CD, which is not a deliberate Nil CD, should contain, where possible, at least 100 persons at the next census. For dissemination purposes, Indigenous Community CDs should contain at least 80 persons.

- CDs in aggregate must cover the whole of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps.

## Special purpose CDs

Special purpose CDs are created so that special enumeration procedures can be applied. They are:

- Commercial or Industrial Area CDs - are defined for buildings predominantly used for commercial trade or work intended for both retail and wholesale trade. They may also include factories, plants, and warehouses used for industrial/manufacturing purposes.
- Construction and/or Mining CDs - are defined when the construction camp is located adjacent to or within close proximity of a major building or mine development project and is expected to exist for at least two censuses.
- Defence Establishments CDs - are created for cluster of residential dwellings (and related amenities) specifically occupied by or built for defence force personnel. Unlike 2001, all Defence CDs will have a defined geographic location in 2006, that is, there are no Defence point CDs.
- Deliberate Nil CDs - are created for areas where it is not expected that persons or dwellings will be enumerated on census night. This may be an expanse of National Park which, if included in an adjoining populated area would provide a distorted view of population density for that area.
- Ethnic Area CDs - are defined for areas with high concentrations of one or more ethnic groups with a predominance of householders that eg. non-English speaking.
- Holiday Areas CDs - are created to identify areas with a seasonal transient holidaying population, and at the time of the census could contain either a high or low occupancy rate.
- Indigenous Community CDs - are defined where there is a significant Indigenous population.
- Migrant Detention Centres (Permanent) CDs - are defined for permanent migrant detention centres.
- Major Waterways CDs - consist of water only and contain no population. They are mostly found in urban areas where an LGA boundary extends from the shore to include part of a body of water. Any person enumerated on a Water CD is subsequently transferred to the default land-based CD at the time that the census forms are processed. Therefore, water CDs do not have any statistical data associated with them. These CDs may not be included in higher level boundary aggregations to give a more realistic representation of the Australian coastline.
- Non-Private Dwelling (NPD) CDs - include hotels, motels, hospital, nursing homes, hostels, shelter for the homeless etc.
- Non-Private Dwelling and Secure Apartment Building (NaSAB) CDs - are defined for high proportion of secured apartments buildings and Non-Private Dwellings (eg. hotel, motels, hospitals, etc).
- Private Dwelling Establishments (PDE) CDs - are defined for areas with a high proportion of Private Dwelling Establishments (known as Other Dwellings CDs in 2001) and include caravan parks, manufactured home states, marinas, retirement villages and mixed occupancy apartment complexes.
- Point CDs - are created when a specific community or establishment has a central location but where some or all of the members of the community or establishment are not fixed at that specific location on census night, although they are counted as being

at that location. They have no defined boundaries and are represented as points. These CDs include Migratory, Shipping CDs, Offshore CDs and may include Indigenous communities, or mining or construction camps.

- Secured Apartment Buildings (SAB) CDs - this new category of SAB CD has been created to address the enumeration problems often faced by collectors when gaining access to secured apartments. These are predominantly located in the CBDs of major urban centres.
- Snowfields CDs - contains predominantly accommodation establishments or dwellings which house transient seasonal populations. These CDs are within close proximity of recreational areas that provide activities relating to the snow fields.
- Prison CDs - contains buildings (including remand areas) which house adult inmates and are administered by the State Departments of Corrective Services, or on their behalf by private organisations. These buildings will directly relate to the housing and support of inmates and are usually found within the boundary of a prison complex or campus.
- Off-shore CDs (including Oil Rigs and Antarctic Enumeration) - are designed to facilitate the recording of people on census night who are off-shore on all structures (such as oil and gas drilling rigs) in Australian waters or those structures outside Australian waters for which immigration formalities are not required to be completed. They are not spatial units in the usual sense as they do not have defined boundaries.
- Shipping CDs - covers an area of water, normally a port, which is controlled by a Port Authority. Shipping CDs have defined boundaries. They are designed to record people who are on board vessels in or between Australian ports on Census night.
- Migratory CDs - are used to record all people who are in transit on long distance trains, buses, aircraft and long haul road transport vehicles on census night. The crew and staff of both passenger and other commercial land and air transport are also attributed to the Migratory CD. They are not spatial units in the usual sense as they do not have defined boundaries.

Off-shore, Shipping and Migratory CDs are not defined for the Australian Capital Territory. For the 2006 Census, Australian residents temporarily in Antarctica, Heard or Macquarie Islands, were included in the off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs of Tasmania.

## CD codes

CDs are identified by unique six-digit codes within each S/T.

Example:

1160501 is CD 160501 of New South Wales  
5051901 is CD 051901 of Western Australia

## Statistical Local Area (SLA)

The SLA is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Censuses. In non-census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the ASGC. In census years, an SLA consists of one or more whole CDs. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps.

SLAs aggregate directly to form the larger spatial units of SSDs in the Main Structure, SRSSs

in the SR Structure and LGAs in the LGA Structure (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1). SSDs in turn aggregate to form the larger spatial units of S Dists in the S Dist. Structure. Therefore, the SLA is the common denominator which integrates the four classification structures in use in both census and non-census years.

In this edition of the ASGC, there are 1,389 SLAs in Australia including one SLA for each of the three Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

SLAs are listed in the table - Local Government Areas and Statistical Local Areas - Alphabetic - in Chapter 15.

## **Delimitation of SLAs**

SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas which they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs).

An LGA is an SLA if it fits entirely within an SSD and is broadly similar in size, economic significance and user needs for statistics to other LGAs in Australia.

For example, the SLA of Albury (C) corresponds to the whole LGA of the City of Albury in New South Wales. In this edition of the ASGC, 364 of the total 1,389 SLAs, approximately 26%, equate with a whole LGA. While approximately 65% of the 563 LGAs equate with one SLA.

An LGA will be composed of two or more SLAs when the above conditions are not met. This can occur if an LGA is divided by the boundary of one or more SSDs or where the LGA is substantially different in size, economic significance and user needs for statistics to other LGAs. The LGA is then split into two or more SLAs which generally correspond to one or more suburbs (as occurs in the predominantly urban LGA of the City of Brisbane) or other areas of interest.

For example, the LGA of the Shire of Indigo in Victoria is split into two SLAs Indigo (S) - Pt A and Indigo (S) - Pt B because it is split by an SSD boundary, and, the LGA of the City of Brisbane is split into 158 SLAs generally based on suburbs.

There are large parts of Australia which are not administered by incorporated local government bodies. For those areas an SLA is an unincorporated area. Unincorporated SLAs are defined for unincorporated on-shore area(s) and/or off-shore island(s) in an SSD or are defined for that part of an unincorporated area which is considered of sufficient economic significance as to warrant the formation of a separate SLA.

For example, Unincorp. Pirie is an unincorporated SLA in the Pirie SSD in South Australia and Unincorp. Far West is an unincorporated SLA in Far West SSD in New South Wales. Similarly the SLAs of Alyangula and Nhulunbuy in East Arnhem SSD in the Northern Territory are unincorporated areas.

Other large parts of Australia which are unincorporated include the unincorporated part of South Australia. The Australian Capital Territory is entirely an unincorporated area where each SLA is either a suburb, a locality or the non-urban area of an SSD.

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory SLAs are not spatial units, and are formed for census purposes for all S/Ts, except the Australian Capital Territory to encompass off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs.

## **SLA name**

The naming conventions for SLAs are as follows:

- An SLA which is a whole LGA adopts the name of the LGA including its LGA status as a suffix. Thus, Narrogin (S) and Narrogin (T) in Western Australia are separate SLAs. The various LGA types currently in use by states and the Northern Territory are specified in Chapter 3.
- An SLA which is part of an LGA may adopt a hyphenated name the first part of which is the name of the LGA.

For example, the LGA of Stirling (C) in Western Australia is split into three SLAs:

Stirling (C) - Central  
Stirling (C) - Coastal  
Stirling (C) - South-Eastern

- If the name includes - Pt A, - Pt B, or - Pt C, this indicates the SLAs were formed by splitting an LGA between two or more SSDs and - Pt A usually denotes the more urban part of the split LGA.

For example, the LGA of the Municipality of Latrobe in Tasmania is split into two SLAs:

- Latrobe (M) - Pt A  
Latrobe (M) - Pt B
- An SLA which is part of an LGA may adopt a locality or suburb name.

For example, the LGA of the City of Brisbane in Queensland is split into 158 SLAs, including:

Acacia Ridge  
Albion  
Yeronga  
Zillmere

- The name of an SLA which covers an unincorporated area does not contain LGA type. In New South Wales and South Australia the SLA name may include Unincorp.

For example, the SLAs Yulara (in Northern Territory), Bruce (in Australian Capital Territory) and Unincorp. Far West (in New South Wales).

- A small number of SLA names are duplicated across S/Ts and one SLA name is duplicated within an S/T. These names become unique when used in conjunction with SLA codes.

Example:

City (Queensland and Australian Capital Territory)  
City - Inner (Queensland and Northern Territory)  
City - Remainder (Queensland and Northern Territory)  
Durack (Queensland and Northern Territory)

Kingston (Queensland and Australian Capital Territory)  
Oxley (Queensland and Australian Capital Territory)  
Red Hill (Queensland and Australian Capital Territory)  
West End (Townsville (C) and Brisbane (C))

## **SLA code**

The coding conventions for SLAs are as follows:

- SLAs are identified by four-digit codes. These codes are unique only within an S/T. For unique Australia-wide identification the four-digit SLA code must be preceded by the unique one-digit S/T code.

Example:

Burwood (A) 1300 (in New South Wales) (S/T code 1)  
East Arnhem (S) 1300 (in Northern Territory) (S/T code 7)

- The fourth (last) digit of the SLA code indicates the following:
  - 0 means the SLA is a whole LGA.

Example:

Ashburton (S) 0250 (in Western Australia)

- 1-8 means the SLA is part of an LGA.

Example:

Sorell (M) - Pt A 4811 (in Tasmania)  
Sorell (M) - Pt B 4812 (in Tasmania)

- 9 means the SLA is either an unincorporated area, an Off-Shore Areas & Migratory SLA or an undefined category (see Chapter 3, Chapter 2 or Chapter 10 respectively).

Example:

Bruce 0729 (in Australian Capital Territory)  
Off-Shore Areas & Migratory 9779

- Within each S/T, SLA codes are in the range of 0001-9990; codes ending with 99 and those within the range of 9991-9999 have been reserved for special purposes (see Chapter 10).
- In the Main Structure, SLA codes are arranged in ascending numerical order within an SSD. Gaps have been provided between the codes for future expansion or change.

## **Statistical Subdivision (SSD)**

The SSD is a general purpose spatial unit of intermediate size between the SLA (smaller) and the SD (larger) in the Main Structure.

- SSDs consist of one or more SLAs. In aggregate, they cover Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps. The larger spatial units of SDs and S Dists can be formed by aggregation of SSDs (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1). SSDs do not cross S/T boundaries except in the case of the Other Territories SSD, which comprises the three Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

In this edition of the ASGC, there are 206 SSDs in Australia.

## **Delimitation of SSDs**

The delimitation criteria for SSDs are as follows:

- SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. Moreover, in the non-urban areas (i.e. outside the capital cities or areas with population clusters of 25,000 or more people), an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.
- Where possible, SSD boundaries embrace contiguous whole LGAs. However, in some cases e.g. where S Dists or capital city SDs have been defined, an SSD boundary may split the LGA into parts with each part of the LGA forming part of the relevant SSD.

For example, the SSDs of Richmond-Tweed SD Bal and Tweed Heads & Tweed Coast dissect the LGA of the Area of Tweed in New South Wales.

- One or more SSDs must be defined for an S Dist. that falls within an S/T.

For example, the Ballarat City SSD in Victoria covers the same area as the Ballarat S Dist.

- One or more SSDs must be defined for each part of an S Dist. which straddles an S/T boundary.

For example, the Albury SSD in New South Wales plus the Wodonga SSD in Victoria together cover the same area as the Albury-Wodonga S Dist. which lies partly in New South Wales and partly in Victoria.

- Where an SD contains an S Dist. (or part of an S Dist.), one or more SSDs must be defined for the S Dist. and at least one SSD for the remainder of the SD which falls outside the S Dist. Even though the SSD(s) so defined may not have a predominant town or cluster of towns with a unifying socioeconomic influence over the region.

For example, in New South Wales, the SSD of Hunter SD Bal is defined as the part of the Hunter SD which is outside the Newcastle (NSW) S Dist. (and Newcastle SSD).

- One Off-Shore Areas & Migratory SSD is defined for each S/T except the Australian Capital Territory.

## **SSD code**

The coding conventions for SSDs are as follows:

- SSDs are identified by unique two-digit codes within SDs. Unique Australia-wide identification of SSDs is obtained by use of a five-digit code comprising S/T code (digit 1), SD code (digits 2-3) and SSD code (digits 4-5).

For example, Albury 15505 (in New South Wales) and Wodonga 24505 (in Victoria).

- SSD code 88 has been reserved for special purposes (see Chapter 10).
- In the Main Structure, SSD codes are arranged in ascending numerical order within an SD. Gaps have been provided between the codes for future expansion or change.

## **Statistical Division (SD)**

The SD is a general purpose spatial unit and is the largest and most stable spatial unit within each S/T in the Main Structure.

SDs consist of one or more SSDs. In aggregate, they cover Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps. SDs aggregate to form S/Ts (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1).

In this edition of the ASGC, there are 61 SDs in Australia including one SD for the three Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

## **Delimitation of SDs**

The current basis for delimiting SDs was determined by the 31st and 33rd Conferences of Statisticians of Australia in 1969 and 1973. The delimitation criteria are as follows:

- SDs should ideally be delimited on the basis of socioeconomic criteria and should, where possible, embrace contiguous whole local government areas.
- SD boundaries so delimited should be changed only at infrequent intervals, for example, at periods of 15-20 years.
- SD boundaries should be determined in time for use in the next Population Census if practicable.
- A Capital City SD (currently one in each capital city) should be defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years. This fixed SD boundary - as distinct from the moving urban centre boundary - delimits an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. It represents the city in a wider sense. This delimitation procedure cannot be applied to the separate urban centres within a Capital City SD.
- SDs outside a capital city should be defined as a relatively homogeneous region characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

More specifically, the SDs within the individual S/T have been delimited as follows:

- In New South Wales, SDs correspond to proclaimed Government Regions with the

exception that North Coast Region consists of the SDs of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast. These Regions were delimited to maximize the degree of socioeconomic interactions within each Region. Information on transport patterns, telephone traffic between major cities and towns, retail shopping, fresh goods marketing, provincial newspaper circulation areas and coverage of principal radio stations were all used in delimiting these boundaries.

- In Victoria, the SDs prior to 1995 generally corresponded to State Planning Regions adopted by the Victorian Government in October 1981. However, following the restructuring of local government in that State during 1994 and 1995, the SDs were redefined to accord with the general considerations and criteria outlined above.
- In Queensland, formal State Planning Regions have been abolished. SDs are used on an informal basis for State Government planning purposes where relevant. SD delimitation follows the general criteria outlined above.
- In South Australia, State Planning Regions, as proposed by the Committee on Uniform Regional Boundaries for Government Departments (CURB), were adopted by the South Australia Government in 1976. CURB Regions were based on such factors as: population density and distribution, socioeconomic characteristics, political boundaries, government service areas, newspaper circulation, retail trading patterns, etc. Prior to 1998, South Australian SDs did not always correspond to CURB Regions but they always aggregated to these Regions. However, following the restructuring of local government in South Australia in 1996 and 1997, the SDs were redefined to accord with the general considerations and criteria outlined above.
- In Western Australia, State Planning Regions, as proposed by the State Statistical Coordination Committee, were adopted by the Western Australia Government in January 1976. SDs in Western Australia correspond to these Regions. The Perth Metropolitan Region is delimited to be consistent with the overall concepts and planning of Perth and to take into account LGA and CD boundaries. Rural Regions on the other hand are delimited based on the socioeconomic interest of the community; the character of natural resource; the distribution of population and industries; town size; road and railway systems; and production and marketing practices.
- In Tasmania, SD delimitation follows the general considerations and criteria outlined above. They are considered satisfactory for the purpose of State Government planning.
- In the Northern Territory, SDs are based on Territory Government Administrative Regions, and are consistent with the general considerations and criteria for their delimitation described above.
- In the Australian Capital Territory, SD delimitation follows the general considerations and criteria outlined above.
- In the Other Territories, the SD has been delimited to represent the aggregated area of the Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

## **SD name**

SD names tend to indicate their generalised region (e.g. Far North in Queensland). SD names are unique only within an S/T as a small number of SD names are replicated between the states (see example below). SD names become unique when used in conjunction with their SD codes or referenced to their respective state code. One Off-Shore Areas & Migratory SD is defined for each S/T except the Australian Capital Territory.

Example:

Central West (in New South Wales and Queensland)  
Northern (in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania)

South West (in Queensland and Western Australia)  
South Eastern (in New South Wales and Western Australia)

## SD code

The coding conventions for SDs are as follows:

- SDs are identified by unique two-digit codes within an S/T. Unique Australia-wide identification of SDs requires a three-digit code comprising S/T code (digit 1) and SD code (digits 2-3).

Example:

Adelaide 405  
Kimberley 545

- The SD code 85 is reserved for Off-Shore Areas & Migratory SDs and the SD code 88 has been reserved for special purposes (see Chapter 10).
- In the Main Structure, SD codes are arranged in ascending numerical order within an S/T. Gaps have been provided between the codes for future expansion or change.

## State and Territory (S/T)

The S/T is the largest spatial unit in the Main Structure and in the ASGC.

Six states and five territories are recognised in the ASGC: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

These spatial units are political entities with fixed boundaries. Except for the last three mentioned territories, the total area of each S/T, including their off-shore islands, is used for statistical purposes as a separate spatial unit in the ASGC. Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are included as one spatial unit at the S/T level under the category of Other Territories.

S/Ts consist of one or more SDs. In aggregate, they cover Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps.

S/Ts are identified by unique one-digit codes within Australia as follows:

Code	S/T
1	New South Wales
2	Victoria
3	Queensland
4	South Australia
5	Western Australia
6	Tasmania
7	Northern Territory
8	Australian Capital Territory
9	Other Territories

---

This coding order has been widely used in the ABS and other organizations as a standard for many years. The order was reviewed when Western Australia displaced South Australia as the fourth most populous state. Citing the Commonwealth Table of Precedence, which adopted a revised listing such that any textual material having protocol significance should list Western Australia before South Australia, some users requested the code for Western Australia be changed to four and South Australia to five. For the ASGC however, the above order was maintained to ensure historical continuity, to reduce potential errors in data handling and interpreting, and to avoid costs associated with changing existing systems.

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## **Local Government Area Structure**

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- The Structure
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### **Purpose**

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#### **PURPOSE**

The LGA Structure shows the relationship between LGAs and SLAs. This relationship can be one LGA to one SLA or one LGA to many SLAs.

The LGA Structure is separate from the Main Structure because:

- Unlike spatial units in the Main Structure, LGAs do not cover the whole of Australia
- Unlike SLAs which aggregate to form SSDs and SDs, some LGAs do not wholly fit within an SSD and an SD (e.g. Mid-Western Regional Area in New South Wales).

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### **The Structure**

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## THE STRUCTURE

### Incorporated areas only

The LGA Structure covers only incorporated areas of Australia. Incorporated areas are legally designated parts of states and territories over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories.

In Population Census years the LGA Structure has four levels of hierarchy, in ascending order these are: CDs-SLAs-LGAs-S/Ts (Incorporated Areas). In non-census years CDs are not defined and consequently the LGA Structure has only three levels: SLAs-LGAs-S/Ts (Incorporated Areas). The spatial units in each level relate to each other in a straightforward manner: LGAs comprise one or more whole SLAs and SLAs comprise one or more whole CDs.

### Processing LGAs for the ASGC

LGAs are proclaimed by state and territory government authorities and changes are gazetted throughout the year. The ABS has broadened the categories of legislation used to define local government areas for statistical purposes to include the Indigenous Council areas in the States.

LGAs are used as the base on which SLAs are defined. Because this definition process takes time, LGAs gazetted during the year leading up to an ASGC edition cannot always be included in that edition. For instance, complex LGA changes which result in complicated redesign of SLAs, or changes gazetted too close to the effective date of 1 July of an ASGC edition, may have to be included in a later edition.

### Table

The current LGA Structure, down to SLA level, is shown in Chapter 15, The Classification Structures.

For example:

- Local Government Areas and Statistical Local Areas - Alphabetic

S/T	LGA Name	LGA	SLA Name	SD	SSD	SLA
1	Albury (C)	10050	Albury (C)	155	15505	155050050
1	Armidale Dumaresq (A)	10110				
1			Armidale Dumaresq (A) - City	130	13015	130150111
1			Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal	130	13015	130150112

Note that there is no SD or SSD code for the LGA because LGAs are not part of the Main Structure. This table also shows SLAs which cover unincorporated areas and are therefore not part of the LGA Structure.

For example:

S/T	LGA Name	LGA	SLA Name	SD	SSD	SLA
1	Unincorporated NSW	19399				
1			Unincorp. Far West	160	16010	160108809
1			Lord Howe Island	125	12510	125108859

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## The Spatial Units

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

#### Census Collection District (CD)

See Chapter 2.

#### Statistical Local Area (SLA)

See Chapter 2.

#### Local Government Area (LGA)

An LGA included in the ASGC LGA Structure is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council or an Aboriginal Council in Queensland.

An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of S/Ts (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1). In this edition of the ASGC, there are 563 LGAs defined.

#### Delimitation of LGAs

The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the State and Territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time.

Local government bodies perform a wide range of functions in the areas they administer. These functions are defined in legislation such as:

- The Local Government Acts in each state and the Northern Territory
- Specific Acts and regulations establishing Local Government Areas in Queensland, **City of Brisbane Act 1924**, and the Commonwealth Aluminium Corporation Pty Limited Agreement (Weipa Town Area) Regulation 1994.

## **LGA status**

In all states and the Northern Territory each incorporated area has an official status. In this ASGC edition, the various LGA status types currently in use are:

- New South Wales: Cities (C) and Areas (A)
- Victoria: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S)
- Queensland: Cities (C), Shires (S), Towns (T) and Regional Councils (R)
- South Australia: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), District Councils (DC), Regional Councils (RegC) and Aboriginal Councils (AC)
- Western Australia: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S)
- Tasmania: Cities (C) and Municipalities (M)
- Northern Territory: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S).

## **LGA name**

In the LGA Structure LGA names are contracted. A suffix also indicates the LGA status.

Example:

City of Albury Albury (C)  
District Council of Copper Coast Copper Coast (DC)

LGA names are not unique across states and territories (e.g. Campbelltown (C) is duplicated between New South Wales and South Australia). An LGA name will become unique when used in conjunction with a state code, or its LGA code.

## **LGA code**

LGAs are identified by four-digit codes as follows:

- Codes are unique only within an S/T. For unique Australia-wide LGA code identification, the four-digit code must be preceded by the S/T code. All LGA codes end with the digit 0.
- Where an LGA corresponds to an SLA, the LGA code and the SLA code are identical.
- Where an LGA consists of more than one SLA, generally the first three digits of the LGA code and the SLA code are identical.

The exceptions to this rule are explained in special case LGA codes below.

## **Special case LGA codes**

When an LGA consists of many component SLAs, it becomes impossible to maintain a three-digit link between the LGA code and the SLA codes. This occurs for the LGAs of: Queensland - Brisbane (C), Gold Coast (C), Logan (C), Moreton Bay (R), Redland (S), Sunshine Coast (R), Toowoomba (R), Ipswich (C), Cairns (R), Torres Strait Island (R) and Townsville (C); and for the Northern Territory - Darwin (C) and Palmerston (C).

For example, the LGA of Brisbane (C) in Queensland is split into 158 SLAs, including:

Acacia Ridge 1001  
Yeronga 1648  
Zillmere 1653

## **State/Territory (S/T)**

See Chapter 2.

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# **Statistical District Structure**

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## **Purpose**

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### **PURPOSE**

The S Dist. Structure maintains a list of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City SD (see Chapter 2). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. In the main, the structure is used to report intercensal population estimates.

S Dists are maintained as a separate structure from the Main Structure because:

- the total area of S Dists does not cover the whole of Australia
- some S Dists straddle S/T boundaries (e.g. the Gold Coast-Tweed S Dist. lies partly in Queensland and partly in New South Wales).

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## **The Structure**

## THE STRUCTURE

The S Dist. Structure has four levels of hierarchy in census years, comprising in ascending order: CDs-SLAs-SSDs-S Dists. In non-census years, with CDs undefined, it has only three levels of hierarchy (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1).

In this structure, CDs, SLAs and SSDs are confined to those which fall within S Dists. The spatial units relate to each other through aggregation or disaggregation. For example, CDs aggregate to SLAs while SLAs are disaggregates of SSDs. The spatial units within each level of the S Dist. Structure do not collectively cover the whole of Australia.

### Table

The current S Dist. Structure, down to SLA level, is shown in Chapter 15 - The Classification Structures.

For example:

- Statistical District Structure

(showing three hierarchical levels: S Dist.-SSD-SLA)

SDIST	SSD	SLA	Name
1003			NEWCASTLE (NSW)
	<b>11005</b>		<b>Newcastle</b>
		1720	Cessnock (C)
		4651	Lake Macquarie (C) - East
		4653	Lake Macquarie (C) - North
		4655	Lake Macquarie (C) - West
		5050	Maitland (C)
		5903	Newcastle (C) - Inner City
		5904	Newcastle (C) - Outer West
		5905	Newcastle (C) - Throsby
		6400	Port Stephens (A)

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## The Spatial Units

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

#### Census Collection District (CD)

See Chapter 2.

## **Statistical Local Area (SLA)**

See Chapter 2.

## **Statistical Subdivision (SSD)**

See Chapter 2.

## **Statistical District (S Dist.)**

S Dists are predominantly urban areas, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. They are generally defined as containing an urban centre population of 25,000 or more.

S Dists consist of one or more SSDs. S Dists do not aggregate to any higher level spatial units (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1).

There are 36 S Dists in this edition of the ASGC. Three of these straddle two states: Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales/Victoria), Gold Coast-Tweed (Queensland/New South Wales) and Canberra-Queanbeyan (Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales).

### **Delimitation of S Dists**

The criteria for delimiting S Dists are as follows:

- S Dists consist of one or more urban centres (outside Capital City SDs) in close proximity with a population of 25,000 or more
- S Dist. boundaries are defined in anticipation of urban development of at least 20 years
- S Dists consist of one or more SSDs
- S Dists may cut across LGA boundaries
- S Dists may cut across S/T boundaries
- an S Dist. may be delimited for an urban centre with less than 25,000 population, where the ABS can determine a demand for intercensal population estimates for the area and the existing LGA/SLA boundaries are inadequate for this purpose.

### **S Dist. name**

S Dist. names include a suffix which identifies the state(s)/territory in which the S Dist. is located.

Example:

Newcastle (NSW)  
Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)

## **S Dist. code**

S Dists are identified by four-digit codes which are unique within Australia. The first two digits indicate the S/T(s) in which the S Dist. is located. For the three S Dists which cover two states, the first digit is the code of the predominant state and the second digit is the code of the other state. For the other S Dists which fall entirely within one S/T, the first digit is the S/T code and the second digit is 0. The last two digits are allocated in ascending numerical order. Gaps are left between codes for future expansion.

Example:

Newcastle (New South Wales) 1003  
Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales/Victoria) 1218  
Gold Coast-Tweed (Queensland/New South Wales) 3139  
Canberra-Queanbeyan (Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales) 8196

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## **Statistical Region Structure**

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## **Purpose**

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### **PURPOSE**

The SR Structure has been in use since 1986 for the production of standard statistical outputs from Population Censuses and labour force surveys. Labour Force Surveys use dissemination regions for the publication of labour force data.

SRs are maintained as a separate structure from the Main Structure because of the complex manner in which they relate to SSDs and SDs. For example, SRs can be whole SSDs, aggregates of SSDs, or part of an SSD. Similarly they can be whole SDs, aggregates of SDs or part of an SD. SRs can also be as large as a state or territory. SRs are aggregates of SLAs.

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# The Structure

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## THE STRUCTURE

The SR Structure has six levels of hierarchy in census years, comprising in ascending hierarchical order: CDs-SLAs-SRSs-SRs-MSRs-S/Ts. In non-census years, with CDs undefined, it has only five levels of hierarchy (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1).

The spatial units in adjoining levels relate to each other by aggregation and disaggregation. For example, SRSs aggregate to SRs while SRs are disaggregates of MSRs. The spatial units within each level of the SR Structure cover the whole of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1) without gaps or overlaps.

### Table

Detailed tables of the SR Structure are shown in Chapter 15 - The Classification Structures.

For example:

- Statistical Region Structure - Broad

(showing three hierarchical levels: S/T-MSR-SR)

S/T MSR SR	Name
1	NEW SOUTH WALES
1	<b>Sydney</b>
04	Inner Sydney
08	Eastern Suburbs
12	St George-Sutherland
16	Canterbury-Bankstown

For example:

- Statistical Region Structure - Detailed

(showing five hierarchical levels: S/T-MSR-SR-SRS-SLA)

S/T MSR SR SRS SLA	Name
1	NEW SOUTH WALES
1	<b>Sydney</b>
04	Inner Sydney
1	Inner Sydney
1100	Botany Bay (C)
4800	Leichhardt (A)

# The Spatial Units

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## THE SPATIAL UNITS

### Census Collection District (CD)

See Chapter 2.

### Statistical Local Area (SLA)

See Chapter 2.

### Statistical Region Sector (SRS)

SRSs consist of one or more adjoining SLAs and in all but one case equate to one or more adjoining SSDs.

Example:

SRS	SSD	SLA
Mornington Peninsula		Frankston (C) - East
Frankston City		Frankston (C) - West
Mornington Peninsula Shire		Mornington P'sula (S) - East
		Mornington P'sula (S) - South
		Mornington P'sula (S) - West

The exception is:

- eight of the 15 SRSs in the Brisbane MSR are smaller than an SSD

Although SRSs are subdivisions of SRs, most SRSs equate with SRs. Exceptions to this generalised rule include the SRSs in the Hunter, Illawarra, Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West, Northern-North West, Darling Downs-South West, Tasmania and Northern Territory SRs and the SRSs in the Brisbane MSR. SRSs are used primarily for disseminating selected labour force statistics.

There are 87 SRSs in this edition of the ASGC.

### SRS code

SRSs are identified by five-digit codes. Each code consists of S/T code (digit 1), MSR code (digit 2), SR code (digits 3-4) and SRS code (digit 5).

Example:

Mornington Peninsula (21281)

Only digits 1, 3-4 and 5 are required for unique identification within Australia.

### **Statistical Region (SR)**

SRs consist of one or more SSDs.

In the capital cities of the five larger states of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, SRs are smaller than SDs and aggregate to form the respective capital city SDs. Outside of the capital cities in these S/Ts, SRs consist of one or more adjoining SDs.

In Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories, SRs are the entire S/Ts.

There are 66 SRs in this edition of the ASGC.

### **SR code**

SRs are identified by four-digit codes as follows:

- Each code consists of S/T code (digit 1), MSR code (digit 2) and SR code (digits 3-4).

Example:

West Moreton 3969  
Central Coast 1156

- The SR code 98 has been reserved for special purposes (see Chapter 10).

### **Major Statistical Region (MSR)**

Each of the five larger states of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia consists of two MSRs. One MSR equates with the capital city SD and the other with the balance of the state. The other S/Ts have one MSR each with each MSR covering the entire area of the S/T.

There are 14 MSRs in this edition of the ASGC.

### **MSR code**

MSRs are identified by two-digit codes for unique identification within Australia. Each code

consists of an S/T code (digit 1) and an MSR code (digit 2). MSR code 1 represents the capital city MSR in the larger states while code 9 denotes the Balance of State MSR.

Example:

MSR  
Sydney 11  
Balance of New South Wales 19

### **Delimitation of MSR, SR, SRS**

One of the main uses of these spatial units is to report statistics from the Labour Force Surveys. These units were established following analyses of data from Censuses of Population and Housing, consultation with users of labour force data, consideration of minimum regional population levels required to yield reliable estimates, and the need for consistency with other statistical collections.

Population considerations dictate that Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories cannot be dissected into two MSRs (as in the other states) as their populations are too small.

The minimum population size of a region for which labour force statistics are published depends on a number of factors. The prime determinant is the reliability of data based on the population size of the region and the sampling fraction of the S/T. Unlike state and MSR level data, estimates at lower geographic levels are not constrained to conform to independently estimated population totals. Estimates for regions are also based on considerably smaller samples. For these reasons, regional estimates may be subject to high relative standard errors. Other factors that may be considered are how well the region fits with the classification structure of the S/T, how homogenous the labour force is in the region, and the uses to which the data may be put.

### **State/Territory (S/T)**

See Chapter 2.

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## **Urban Centre — Locality Structure**

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# Purpose

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## PURPOSE

The UC/L Structure groups CDs together to form defined areas according to population size criteria. The resulting areas are known as Urban Centres or Localities. Population counts (place of enumeration) from the latest Census of Population and Housing are used to define the UC/L Structure which means this classification structure is only current at the time of the Census. Both the Urban Centre and the Locality spatial units are made up of one or more contiguous CDs. As the UC/L Structure relates to CDs within defined areas only, the structure, in aggregate, does not cover all of Australia.

The UC/L Structure is separate from the Main Structure because:

- the boundaries do not generally coincide with SLAs and the higher level spatial units in the Main Structure
- its total area covers only part of Australia.

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# The Structure

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## THE STRUCTURE

The UC/L Structure is defined at Population Census times only. It comprises in ascending hierarchical order: CDs-Urban Centres/Localities.

CDs within this structure are confined to those within defined Urban Centre and Locality boundaries. As a consequence, Urban Centres and Localities aggregate to cover only part of a state or territory and thus the structure covers part of Australia only.

Urban Centres may be bisected by an S/T boundary. Where this occurs each portion of the urban centre is separately identified and is included in the Urban Centre/Locality Structure for the relevant S/T. For example, the urban centre of Albury-Wodonga is partly in New South Wales and partly in Victoria. One part is shown under New South Wales and the other under Victoria.

## Table

Urban Centres and Localities are delimited by the use of actual population counts after each Census is conducted. The Urban Centres and Localities determined following the 2006 Census are listed in the publication [Statistical Geography: Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\) Urban Centres/Localities, 2006](#) (cat. no. 2909.0).

Example:

S/T UC/L	Name
1	<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>
00200	Aberdeen
00400	Adaminaby (L)

In this table, Urban Centre and Locality names are listed alphabetically and UC/L codes are arranged in ascending numerical order within each S/T. The suffix (L) is shown after Locality names to distinguish Localities from Urban Centres.

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## The Spatial Units

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

#### Census Collection District (CD)

See Chapter 2.

#### Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)

In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as urban while those in Localities are classified as rural.

Each Urban Centre/Locality has a clearly defined boundary and comprises one or more whole CDs. Urban Centres/Localities are redefined at each Population Census.

#### Delimitation of Urban Centres and Localities

The delimitation criteria for UC/Ls are based on those developed in 1965 by Dr GJR Linge from the Australian National University. The criteria that are currently in force have been adopted and subsequently amended by the Conferences of Statisticians of Australia in 1965 and 1969 and the Review of ABS Statistical Geography in 1988.

#### Delimitation of Urban Centres with 20,000 or more people

The criteria are as follows:

- Each Urban Centre with a population of 20,000 or more is to consist of a cluster of contiguous urban CDs and other urban areas. CDs classified as urban include the following:
  - All contiguous CDs which have a population density of 200 or more

persons per square kilometre shall be classified as urban. Consequently State, SD, LGA and other administrative boundaries shall be disregarded in determining whether a CD should be included within the Urban Centre.

- A CD consisting mainly of land used for factories, airports, small sports areas, cemeteries, hostels, institutions, prisons, military camps or certain research stations shall be classified as urban if contiguous with CDs which are themselves urban.
- A CD consisting mainly of land used for large sporting areas, large parks, explosives handling and munitions areas, or holding yards associated with meatworks and abattoirs shall be classified as urban only if it is bordered on three sides by CDs which are themselves classified as urban.
- Any area which is completely surrounded by CDs which are urban must itself be classified as urban.
- Where an Urban Centre of 20,000 or more population is separated from another urban area by a gap in urban development of less than three kilometres (by the shortest railway or road distance), the gap shall be bridged by classifying a connecting CD as urban, and therefore treating the urban areas as one. If the gap is three or more kilometres (and whether or not it is comprised mainly of reserved land or a natural barrier) the urban areas shall remain separate.
- Any area included in an Urban Centre in 1971 or thereafter under the provisions of these criteria shall continue to be so included, unless the population of the Urban Centre falls below 20,000, in which case these criteria will cease to apply.
- If a CD was incorrectly included (for whatever reason) in a Linge area at a previous census, then it should be excluded at the next census unless it now meets the criteria.
- Large peripheral CDs in growth areas may be fragmented; and insofar as the availability of visible boundary features allows, the fragments so created shall be as near square-shaped as possible, contain at least 100 persons at the next census and be of such a size that they will contain a collector's workload when fully developed. For the purpose of delimiting Urban Centres such fragments shall be regarded as CDs.

### **Delimitation of Urban Centres with 1,000 to 19,999 people**

Each Urban Centre with a population between 1,000 and 19,999 is to be delimited as follows:

- The Urban Centre shall be delimited subjectively by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that is available.
- All contiguous urban growth is to be included (even if this would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the Urban Centre. However, for Urban Centres which contain a population approaching 20,000 the objective criteria applied for Urban Centres with 20,000 people should also be considered.

### **Delimitation of Localities**

Localities are to be delimited as follows:

- All population clusters of less than 1,000 population and whose population is expected to reach 200 by the next census are to be examined for boundary delineation.
- The following criteria must be satisfied before a boundary is drawn around a Locality. It must:
  - contain a non-farm population of at least 200 people but not more than 999 by the next census
  - have a minimum of 40 occupied non-farm dwellings with a discernible urban street pattern
  - have a discernible nucleus of population.
- If there is some doubt that a Locality will reach the minimum population of 200 people then a boundary should still be drawn around the Locality.
- Where, in the case of defence camps, construction camps, etc. it is anticipated that the cluster will not exist at two consecutive censuses, these camps should not be bounded.
- The Localities shall be delimited subjectively, by the use of the latest available aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that is available.

## **Subjective guidelines**

Guidelines for the drawing of subjectively determined UC/L boundaries are as follows:

- Wide rather than narrow boundaries are to be used to ensure inclusion of all urban or built-up areas. Some rural area can be included in an Urban Centre, if necessary, to ensure that the boundary encompasses all the urban area. However, this guideline should be interpreted in the light of the ones that follow.
- Continuity of urban development is a major consideration. Boundaries are not to be thrown very wide just to include some small non-contiguous area of urban development. (The Linge criterion of three kilometres may be of assistance in this respect in larger Urban Centres of say greater than 10,000-15,000 population).
- Where the subjective boundaries decided upon are contained within a municipal boundary and the remaining area or population is small, the municipal boundary is to be used. For previously bounded cities, towns or localities the boundaries are not to be changed lightly. Comparability is to be maintained with the past unless there are significant exclusions (either due to faulty boundaries at the previous census or subsequent development).
- When considering urban land usage, recognition should be given to approved plans.
- Topographic boundaries must be used wherever possible when they are consistent with the above guidelines.

## **UC/L name and code**

When Urban Centres cross S/T boundaries, the separate portions of the Urban Centre are uniquely identified and reported in their relevant S/T.

UC/Ls are identified by a five-digit code which is only unique within each State/Territory. Use of UC/L codes in conjunction with S/T codes is necessary before these codes become unique across Australia.

Example:

S/T UC/L	Name
1 00800	<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b> Albury-Wodonga (Albury Part)
2 00400	<b>VICTORIA</b> Albury-Wodonga (Wodonga Part)

The codes 00000 and 99999 are reserved as Rural Balance and Off-Shore and Migratory codes, respectively, for the S/Ts NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. and NT.

The code 99999 is not applicable for the ACT as off-shore, shipping & migratory CDs are not defined for that Territory. See Chapter 2.

### **State/Territory (S/T)**

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## **Section of State Structure**

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## **Purpose**

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### **PURPOSE**

The SOS Structure uses population counts from the latest Census of Population and Housing to class CDs as urban or rural. Unlike the UC/L Structure (Chapter 6), the SOS Structure includes all CDs and therefore, in aggregate, the SOS Structure covers all of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1). For the 2006 edition, three of the five different SOS were divided into sub categories based on population size.

The SOS Structure is maintained as a separate structure in the ASGC because SOS spatial units do not align with spatial units from any of the other structures.

## The Structure

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### THE STRUCTURE

The SOS Structure is defined only in census years. It contains three hierarchical levels, comprising in ascending order: CDs-SOS-S/Ts.

In this structure, CDs aggregate to SOS and SOS aggregate to S/Ts without gaps or overlaps. Consequently, the structure covers all of Australia.

### Table

The Sections of State Structure determined following the 2006 Census are listed in this publication (Chapter 14) **Statistical Geography: Volume 1, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0). This list provides:

- Section of State Structure: States/Territories, Sections of State (showing only the top two levels of the hierarchy: S/T-SOS)

Example:

S/T SOS	Name
1	<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>
0	Major Urban
1	Other Urban
2	Bounded Locality
3	Rural Balance
4	Migratory

## The Spatial Units

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

#### Census Collection District (CD)

See Chapter 2.

#### Sections of State (SOS) and Sections of State Range (SOSR)

Within a state or territory, each SOS represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. SOS are further broken down into different categories called SOSR. The SOS and SOSR categories are:

- Major Urban: this SOS category provides for a further three SOSR categories of urban areas (Urban Centres from the UC/L Structure) based upon population ranges of 1 million or more, 250,000 to 999,999, and 100,000 to 249,999
- Other Urban: this SOS category provides for a further five SOSR categories of urban areas (Urban Centres from the UC/L Structure) based upon population ranges of 50,000 to 99,999, 20,000 to 49,999, 10,000 to 19,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 1,000 to 4,999
- Bounded Locality: this SOS category provides for a further two SOSR categories of rural areas (Localities from the UC/L Structure) with a population of 500 to 999 and 200 to 499
- Rural Balance: this SOS category is equivalent to the SOSR of the remainder of the State/Territory
- Migratory: this SOS category is equivalent to the SOSR of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs (see Chapter 2).

### **SOSR code**

SOSR are identified by unique two-digit codes within each S/T. For unique Australia-wide identification, each two-digit SOSR code has to be used in conjunction with the S/T code.

### **SOS code**

SOS are identified by unique one-digit codes within each S/T. For unique Australia-wide identification, each one-digit SOS code has to be used in conjunction with the S/T code.

### **State/Territory (S/T)**

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## **Remoteness Structure**

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# Purpose

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## PURPOSE

The final structure listed in the ASGC is the Remoteness Structure (see ASGC Structural Chart, Chapter 1). The first edition of the ASGC to include a structure describing Australia in terms of a measurement of Remoteness was ASGC Edition 2001. The Remoteness Structure includes all CDs and therefore, in aggregate, it covers the whole of Australia (as defined in Chapter 1). The purpose of the structure is to classify CDs which share common characteristics of remoteness into broad geographical regions called Remoteness Areas (RAs).

There are six RAs in this structure.

The Remoteness Structure is used for the production of standard ABS statistical outputs from Population Censuses and some ABS surveys.

The Remoteness Structure is maintained as a separate structure in the ASGC because the spatial units (RAs) do not align with those from any of the other structures.

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# The Structure

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## THE STRUCTURE

The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001 and then further in census year 2006. It contains three hierarchical levels, comprising in ascending order: CDs-RAs-S/Ts.

In this structure, CDs aggregate to RAs and RAs aggregate to S/Ts without gaps or overlaps. Consequently the structure covers all of Australia.

## Table

The Remoteness Structure determined for the 2006 Census is listed in the publication **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0). The listing provides:

- Remoteness Structure: States/Territories, Remoteness Areas (showing only the top two levels of the hierarchy: S/T-RA)

Example:

S/T RA	Name

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 0 | Major Cities of Australia |
| 1 | Inner Regional Australia  |
| 2 | Outer Regional Australia  |
| 3 | Remote Australia          |
| 4 | Very Remote Australia     |
| 5 | Migratory                 |
- 

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## The Spatial Units

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

#### Census Collection District (CD)

See Chapter 2.

#### Remoteness Area (RA)

Within a S/T, each RA represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness. While statistical data classed to this structure may be available by S/T, characteristics of remoteness are determined in the context of Australia as a whole. Therefore, not all RAs are represented in each S/T. The categories are:

- Major Cities of Australia: CDs with an average Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) index value of 0 to 0.2
- Inner Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
- Outer Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
- Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
- Very Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53
- Migratory: composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs (see Chapter 2).

#### Delimitation of Remoteness Areas

The delimitation criteria for RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) developed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Key Centre For Social Applications of GIS (GISCA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre in each of five size classes. For more information on how ARIA is defined see the [Information Papers: ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001](#) (cat. no. 1244.0) and [Information Paper: Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia,](#)

[Jun 2001](#) (cat. no. 1244.00.001). Also refer to [Census Geography Paper 03/01 - ASGC Remoteness Classification - Purpose and Use](#), available from the ABS web site.

## RA code

RAs are identified by unique one-digit codes within each state/territory. For unique Australia-wide identification, each RA must be used in conjunction with the S/T code.

## State/Territory (S/T)

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# Mesh Blocks

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## Purpose

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### PURPOSE

Mesh Blocks are a new small area unit introduced by the ABS for the 2006 Census. They will not be fully integrated with the ASGC. They will however, be fully integrated into the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) for the 2011 Census. For further information regarding the ASGS see Chapter 14.

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## The Spatial Units

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### THE SPATIAL UNITS

#### Mesh Block (MB)

A Mesh Block is the smallest geographical unit for which ABS data will be output. Unlike the CD, they will not be used as a collection unit. Mesh Blocks do not aggregate to CDs.

Mesh Blocks have been identified by their predominant land use: residential, commercial, agricultural, parkland etc. In residential areas Mesh Blocks will generally contain between 30 to 60 dwellings. For more information regarding Mesh Blocks please refer to the [\*\*Information Paper: Draft Mesh Blocks Australia 2005\*\*](#) (cat. no. 1209.0.55.001) and to the earlier [\*\*Information Paper: Mesh Blocks Australia 2003\*\*](#) (cat. no. 1209.0). To download the Mesh Blocks digital boundaries please refer to [\*\*Mesh Blocks Digital Boundaries Australia 2006\*\*](#) (cat. no. 1209.0.55.002) on the ABS web site.

## **MB Code**

MBs are identified by a unique eleven-digit code within each S/T.

Example:

10000010000 is MB 0000010000 of New South Wales  
50007680000 is MB 0007680000 of Western Australia

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## **Special purpose ASGC codes**

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## **Purpose**

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### **PURPOSE**

To allow data to be coded when only incomplete location information is available, a series of special purpose codes has been created for each hierarchical level within the ASGC's Main Structure and for SRs within the SR Structure. These codes are used when people provide limited address details or have no fixed place of abode.

Special purpose codes enable data to be coded to the broadest hierarchical level reported. For example, a reported address may be sufficiently detailed to allow it to be coded to a Capital City SD within a S/T, even though it cannot be coded to an SSD within that Capital City SD.

Coding data to a higher level unit in a hierarchical classification without also coding it to the lower levels would cause the data value for the higher unit to no longer equal the sum of data values for the lower units. Special purpose (i.e. dummy area) codes have therefore been created for each hierarchical level in the Main Structure and for SRs within the SR Structure, to which geographically undefined data can be classified.

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## Main Structure

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### MAIN STRUCTURE

In the Main Structure special purpose codes relate to, in ascending hierarchical order: SLAs, SSDs, SDs and S/Ts.

#### Special purpose SLA codes

Four-digit SLA codes ending with 99 are reserved for coding undefined area data to SLA level. The first two digits of undefined SLA codes are normally in the range 00-89.

Example:

0199 Greater Hobart Undefined  
1399 Lyell Undefined

Information required to be coded at SLA level but only able to be coded at SSD level, is coded to the undefined SLA within the defined SSD.

Example:

SD SSD SLA  
20 Mersey-Lyell 15 Lyell 1399 Lyell Undefined

Information required to be coded at SLA level but only able to be coded at SD level, is coded to the undefined SLA of the undefined SSD within the defined SD.

Example:

SD SSD SLA  
05 Sydney 88 Sydney Undefined 0099 Sydney Undefined

A number of SLA codes within the range 0099-9999 are reserved for specific applications.

- Code 0099 is reserved for the undefined SLA in each capital city SD.

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
1 05 88 0099 Sydney Undefined

- Code 9899 is reserved for the undefined SLA within an undefined SD, within a defined S/T. For example, when information is required to be coded at SLA level but is only able to be coded at the S/T level, it is coded to SLA 9899.

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
1 88 88 9899 New South Wales Undefined  
8 88 88 9899 Australian Capital Territory Undefined

- Code 9099 is reserved for the undefined SLA within an undefined SD, within an undefined S/T (see next page). For example, when information is required to be coded at SLA level but is only able to be coded at the Australia level, it is coded to SLA 9099. This code is used to code Population Census data when usual residence information is not stated.

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
0 88 88 9099 S/T Undefined, Not Stated for census purposes

- Code 9199 is used in 'usual residence' and similarly worded coding where the information is not applicable (e.g. children who had not been born five years ago).

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
1 88 88 9199 New South Wales, Not Applicable

- Code 9299 is used in usual residence and similarly worded coding when the information relates to overseas.

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
3 88 88 9299 Queensland, Overseas

- Code 9399 is used as a dummy LGA to enable S/T totals to be produced for some LGA output from the Censuses of Population and Housing. In such circumstances, code 9399 equates to the aggregated unincorporated SLAs in each S/T.

Example:

S/T LGA  
7 9399 Northern Territory, Aggregation of unincorporated SLAs

- Code 9499 is used for persons with no fixed place of abode, including children in care, persons in prison etc.

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
4 88 88 9499 South Australia, No fixed abode

### **Special purpose SD and SSD codes**

The two-digit code 88 is reserved for coding undefined area information to SSD and SD levels. A dummy SD, with an SD code of 88, exists for every S/T in the Main Structure, except Other Territories. Similarly there is a dummy SSD for every SD, except for Other Territories.

Example:

S/T SD SSD  
1 New South Wales 88 New South Wales Undefined 05 Sydney 88 Sydney Undefined

### **Special purpose S/T code**

Information is coded to S/T Undefined when address details specify Australia only (i.e. without S/T details). The S/T code for S/T Undefined is 0. This code is also used to code Population Census data when usual residence is not stated.

Example:

S/T SD SSD SLA  
0 88 88 9099 S/T Undefined or for Population Census purposes - Not stated

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## **Statistical Region Structure**

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### **STATISTICAL REGION STRUCTURE**

In the SR Structure, special purpose codes relate to SLAs, SRs and S/Ts.

#### **Special purpose SLA codes**

See Chapter 10.

#### **Special purpose SR codes**

In New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, the two-digit code 98 is reserved for coding undefined area data to the SR level.

Example:

S/T SR SLA  
5 98 9899 Western Australia Undefined

In the remaining S/Ts (Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Other Territories) there is only one SR, so undefined SR level information is coded to an undefined SLA within each S/T's one defined SR (code 04).

Example:

S/T SR SLA  
8 04 9899 Australian Capital Territory Undefined

### **Special purpose S/T code**

See Special purpose S/T code above.

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## **Use of the ASGC in publication of ABS statistics**

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### **Guidelines**

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#### **GUIDELINES**

The ASGC was created to allow spatially comparable statistics to be collected and published by the ABS. However, this objective can only be achieved if the ASGC is consistently applied across all statistical work. The following publishing guidelines are therefore used in the ABS:

- Where possible, each table relates to one particular ASGC structure only. This structure is identified in the table heading or a table footnote.
- Where possible, the ASGC structure is represented in full. Omissions of one or more hierarchical levels in one structure are however, permissible. For example, the entire CD level or entire SSD level of the Main Structure may be omitted. All omissions are noted and explained in the publication.
- Partial omissions from an ASGC structure may also be necessary because of confidentiality considerations. When ASGC spatial units have to be combined, the combinations are confined to spatial units which are:

- within one ASGC structure
- at the same hierarchical level
- within one spatial unit at the next hierarchical level.

For example, in the Main Structure, two or more SLAs are combined within an SSD or, two or more SSDs within an SD.

- In certain circumstances it is permissible in one table, to publish statistics which relate to more than one ASGC structure, for example, if statistics are required on LGAs and SDs. Extreme care is required, however, to ensure the statistics being cross-classified cover the same total area. For example, in some states and the Northern Territory, LGAs cover only part of the S/T, while SDs cover the entire S/T. A cross-classification of LGAs within SDs would therefore not be feasible if S/T totals were required. In this case, use of the Main Structure or the SR Structure would be more appropriate.
- ASGC spatial unit names are shown in table stubs or column headings. These should conform with those in the ASGC or authorised ASGC subsets.
- Each file, document or publication containing statistics classified according to the ASGC specifies the applicable ASGC edition. This is necessary to ensure users can compare like areas across different collections.
- Care should be taken in publishing ASGC spatial unit codes. In publications containing combined national, S/T data, ASGC spatial unit codes are quoted in conjunction with spatial unit names or prefixed by S/T codes to allow unique identification throughout Australia.

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## Introduction

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### INTRODUCTION

The first edition of the ASGC had an effective date of 5 July 1984 and adopted the geographical areas already in use in the ABS for some time prior to that date. In 1988, the ASGC underwent a review and most of the findings were incorporated into the 1991 edition of the ASGC. A further review of the ASGC commenced in early 1996 and was completed in 1997. This review did not result in any changes to the ASGC spatial units or their delimitation criteria. However a decision was made to review the existing capital city SDs, and S Dists, to ensure they will meet statistical requirements for at least the next twenty

years. Sections of State were also reviewed to determine additional classes for the Urban Centres. The outcomes of these reviews were implemented in the ASGC 2001 Edition.

Prior to 1993, the ASGC was updated on an as-needed basis which generally resulted in updates occurring once or twice a year. Since 1994, the ASGC has been updated annually (with the exception of 1997, in which no update occurred) with an effective date of 1 July. The nine editions of the ASGC manual between 1984 and 1990 were known as Edition 1 to Edition 9. By contrast, the five editions between 1991 and 1995 were known as Edition 2.1 to Edition 2.5. From 1996, the ASGC edition is known by the year it becomes effective, e.g. the 2005 Edition.

Earlier editions of the ASGC manual were kept up-to-date by the issue of replacement pages. Editions 1 to 9 formed one series of editions. Similarly, Edition 2.1 was the base edition for the second series of ASGC manuals, which included Editions 2.1 to 2.5. The 1996, 2001 and 2006 Editions were published as part of three-volume sets of Statistical Geography publications relating to those census years. The 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2007 Editions were each published as a single volume. The 2008 Edition is published as a single volume.

## **SPATIAL UNIT AND CODE CHANGES**

Essentially, the ASGC is updated in response to two types of changes:

- Externally controlled spatial unit changes. These changes relate to administrative or political areas which have been adopted as spatial units in the ASGC. The ABS has no control over changes to these types of spatial units. The most usual changes of this type are changes to LGAs made by state and territory governments. These changes can range from LGA boundary variations to the creation or amalgamation of whole LGAs and usually require consequential changes to related ASGC spatial units such as SLAs.
- All other changes. These cover changes to ABS-defined spatial units, such as SLAs created within LGAs or changes to SSD boundaries, or changes to the principles and criteria which govern the delimitation of these spatial units. On occasion, changes of this type are triggered by changes to administrative or political areas described above. More usually, changes of this type result from ad hoc or systematic reviews.

Changes in spatial units are often, though not always, accompanied by changes to the spatial unit codes. Therefore it is important when referencing spatial units in publications or tabulations, to quote the ASGC edition as well as the names and codes of these units. The main causes of spatial unit code changes between ASGC editions are:

- changes to spatial unit areas, especially where changes are significant
- spatial unit name changes, especially in the case of LGAs and SLAs
- consequential changes i.e. where one change forces another
- general code structure revisions.

## **Coordination of ASGC maintenance**

Maintenance of the ASGC and ASGC-related material and products is shared by the ABS central and state offices. It is coordinated by Geography Section which also has responsibility for the ASGC manual, as well as providing assistance to users.

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## ASGC-related material and products

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### Introduction

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#### INTRODUCTION

The ASGC manual is essentially a reference document. Consequently, additional and more specialised ASGC-related material and products are needed to assist application of the ASGC to statistical work. Many of these materials and products are available for sale to ABS clients, as well as for use by ABS personnel. The following is a listing of some of the more important types of related material and products.

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### ASGC-Related Products and Services

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#### ASGC-RELATED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

##### National Localities Index (NLI) and AddressCoder@ABS

The **National Localities Index Australia** (cat. no. 1252.0.55.001) was a coding tool designed to assist users assign the ASGC Main Structure codes to street address information. The last release of the NLI was in 2007 and the NLI is no longer produced.

The AddressCoder@ABS was a web service that assigned a SLA or CD code to an address or a list of addresses. It was available to external users who registered with the National Data Network (NDN). This service is under review and may not be continued.

To replace the localities file of the NLI a Locality to SLA concordance file was created for 2008. It is available on request by contacting ABS Geography at <[geography@abs.gov.au](mailto:geography@abs.gov.au)> (see paragraph on Locality to SLA Concordance).

## Maps and digital boundaries

Maps depicting past years ASGC boundaries are included in the various editions of this publication from 1996 onwards. Maps depicting the 1981 and 1986 Census Editions were included in the respective Census Publications. Maps of the ASGC Edition 2008 Main Structure are included in this publication.

Maps of CDs for the 2001 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing are available in PDF format on request for a fee. To obtain these maps please contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service (NIRS) on telephone number 1300 135 070 or alternatively you can contact them by e-mailing <[client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)>.

Digital boundaries for 1981 (pre ASGC), 1986 and from 1991 onwards are available in MapInfo interchange format (.MID .MIF) on several CDROM products. The 2008 ASGC digital boundaries are also available in MapInfo interchange format and ESRI Shapefile format, these boundaries can be downloaded from the ABS web site free of charge from **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Digital Boundaries (Intercensal) Australia 2008** (cat. no. 1259.0.30.001).

## Labels and Codes

Listings of ASGC labels and codes are available for all structures and all editions of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. The latest listings are available electronically as ASCII comma delimited text files and can be downloaded from the ABS web site free of charge from **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) - Electronic Structures 01 Jul 2008** (cat. no. 1216.0.15.001).

## ASGC concordances

The ABS has developed a large number of concordances between editions of the ASGC and between the various structures. These are available electronically as ASCII comma delimited text files and some can be downloaded from the ABS web site free of charge. Concordances available on the web site can be accessed from **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Concordances, 01 Jul 2008** (cat. no. 1216.0.15.002) and **ABS Postal Area Concordances, Aug 2006** (cat. no. 2905.0.55.001). We also have a large number of other concordance products available by request. To obtain these concordance products please contact ABS Geography at <[geography@abs.gov.au](mailto:geography@abs.gov.au)>.

## Locality to Statistical Local Area (SLA) Concordance

The Locality to SLA Concordance is a file to assist coding to the ASGC.

The concordance will facilitate the coding of addresses to Statistical Local Area (SLA) or Local Government Area (LGA) on the basis of State, Locality and Postcode. It effectively replaces the localities file of the National Localities Index (NLI) which was discontinued after the ASGC 2007. It does not replace the NLI streets file. Where a locality is split between two or more SLAs, it is allocated to the SLA which contains the most Geocoded National Address File (GNAF) Address points.

Alias and alternative names for localities are treated as if they were legitimate localities in their own right. No indication is given whether the locality is a gazetted locality of an alias/

alternative. Similarly, alternative locality postcode combinations are treated as a legitimate combination in their own right. No indication is given which of the postcodes is officially assigned by Australia Post. The file therefore cannot be used to validate postcodes or localities.

The Locality to SLA concordance file is available on request from ABS Geography by e-mailing <[geography@abs.gov.au](mailto:geography@abs.gov.au)>.

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### **Introduction**

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

The ABS finalised the ASGC review with the release of the [Information Paper: Outcome from the Review of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008](#) (cat. no. 1216.0.55.002) on the 25 July 2008. This paper explains that the current ASGC will be replaced in July 2011 with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The ASGS is broadly similar to the proposal in the earlier [Information Paper: Review of the Australian Standard Statistical Classification 2007](#) (cat. no. 1216.0.55.001) with a number of important changes, which are a result of stakeholder consultation. For more detail about the review please refer to these two papers.

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### **The ASGS**

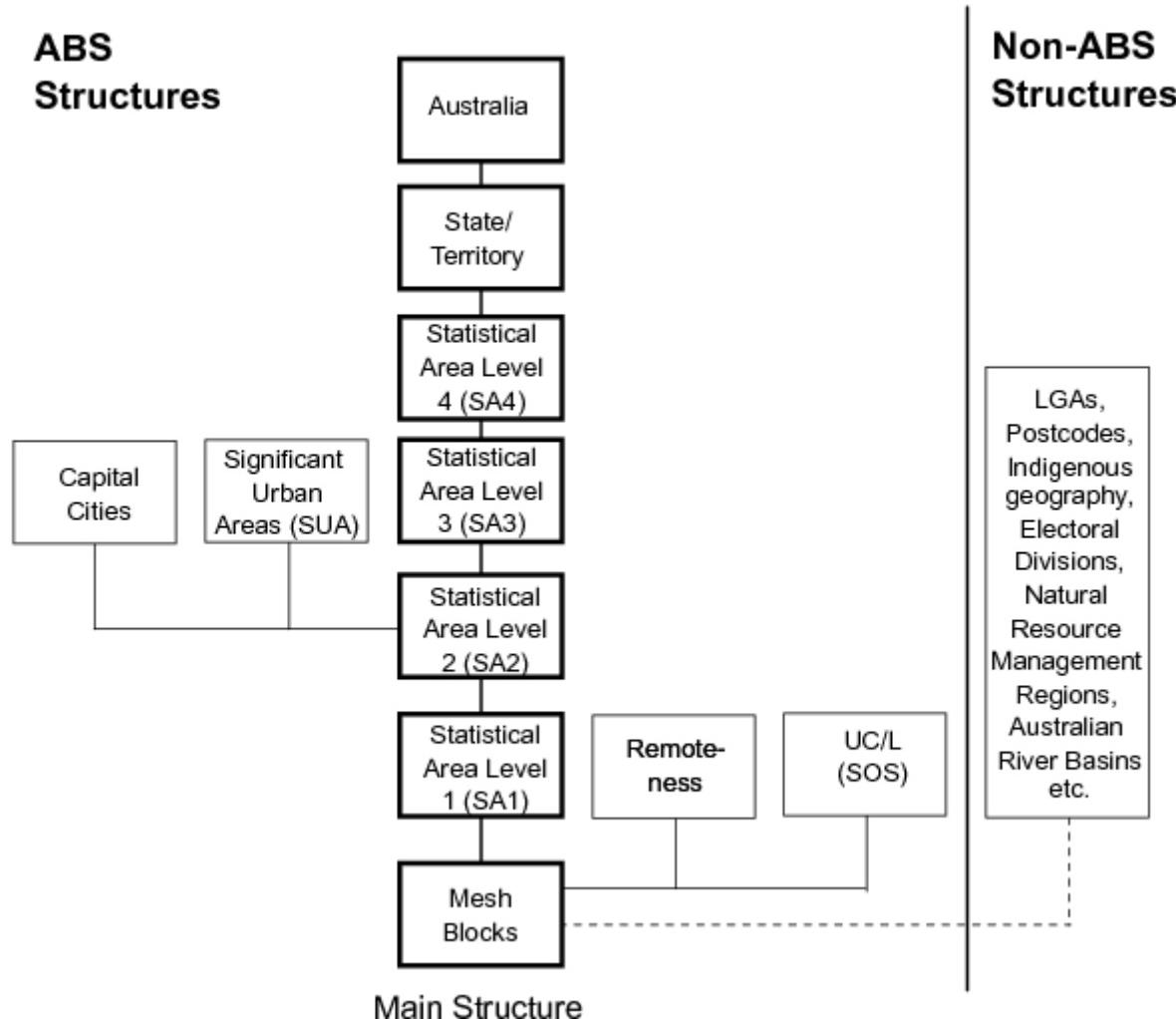
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#### **THE ASGS**

The ASGS will become the new basis for the publication of the complete range of ABS spatial statistics. The ABS encourages its adoption outside the ABS to facilitate the cross comparison of spatial statistics. The ASGC will continue to be published in its present form until July 2010, with a final abbreviated version published in July 2011, excluding Census

Collection Districts (CDs). The 2011 Census of Population and Housing will be released on the 2011 ASGS and the abbreviated ASGC.

The diagram below summarises the structure of the ASGS.



The design of the Main Structure of the ASGS will occur throughout 2008 - 2010 and will involve extensive stakeholder consultation.

The first of the new regions to be designed will be the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2). This has emerged as the key level in the new Main Structure as it is the level for which the majority of the ABS sub-state intercensal data will be available. SA2s will have a minimum population of 3,000 and a maximum of 25,000, comparable in size to the current Statistical Local Area. They will be finalised in early 2009.

Statistical Area Level 1s (SA1s) are the smallest area for which a wide range of Population Census data will be released. They will be comparable in size to the current Census Collection District (CD). They will be finalised in late 2009.

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) and Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) will be the last regions of the Main Structure to be developed. This will occur in the first half of 2010. SA4s will be used for the release of Labour Force Statistics and will have a population in the region of 200,000. SA3s are a medium sized unit with a more variable population from 30,000 to 100,000.

Urban Centres and Localities (UC/L), Section of State (SOS) and Remoteness structures require data from the 2011 Census to be defined. The ABS intends to generate UC/L

boundaries on a similar basis to the past. The move to Mesh Blocks will create some differences as they allow a more precise definition of the urban-rural boundary.

The non-ABS structures will be developed up to and beyond the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

Those interested in being consulted over the design of the new Geography or, anyone who has any questions about the new Geography, should e-mail <geography@abs.gov.au>.

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## The Classification Structures

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## ASGC Classification Structures

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### ASGC CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURES

The Classification Structures are available as Excel files on the [Downloads](#) page in this product. They are also available in **Chapter 15 The Classification Structures** in the pdf of this publication, which is also available for download on the [Downloads](#) page.

The Classification Structures outlined in the 2008 publication are as follows:

- Main Structure - Broad
- Main Structure - Detailed
- Statistical District Structure
- Local Government Areas and Statistical Local Areas - Alphabetic
- Statistical Region Structure - Broad
- Statistical Region Structure - Detailed

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## Maps

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## 2008 ASGC Maps

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### 2008 ASGC MAPS

Maps are available in **Chapter 16 Maps** in the pdf of this publication, which is available from the [Downloads](#) page. The maps are also available as separate pdf files, broken up by States/Territories, which are also available from the [Downloads](#) page of this product.

The 2008 ASGC Maps contained within the 2008 publication are as follows:

- Australia
  - Geographic Australia
- New South Wales
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Sydney Statistical Division
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Victoria
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Melbourne Statistical Division
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Queensland
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Brisbane Statistical Division
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- South Australia
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Adelaide Statistical Division
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Western Australia
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Perth Statistical Division
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Tasmania
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Northern Territory
  - Statistical Divisions
  - Darwin Statistical Division
  - Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Australian Capital Territory

- Statistical Divisions
- Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas
- Other Territories
  - Statistical Local Areas

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# Explanatory Notes

## Abbreviations

### ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

A	Area
AC	Aboriginal council
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Adel.	Adelaide
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
B	Borough
Bal	Balance
BSD	Brisbane Statistical Division
C	City
C'maine	Castlemaine
C. Goldfields	Central Goldfields
CD	collection district
DC	District Council
excl.	excluding
E.	East
Gr.	Greater
incl.	including
I./Is	Island
LGA	local government area
M'borough	Maryborough
M	Municipality
M. Downs	Murrumba Downs
MB	Mesh Block
MSR	major statistical region
Mt C'tha	Mount Coot-tha
N.	North/Northern
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs	Norwood, Payneham and St Peters
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OT	Other Territories
P'sula	Peninsula
Port Pirie C Dists	Port Pirie City and Districts
Pt	Part

Qld	Queensland
R	Regional Council
RA	Remoteness Area
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
Res.	Reservoir
S	Shire
S'bank-D'lands	Southbank-Docklands
S'saye	Strathfieldsaye
S C'st	Sunshine Coast
S Dist	statistical district
S.	South/Southern
S/T	state or territory
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SOS	Section of State
SR	statistical region
SRS	statistical region sector
SSD	statistical subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality
Vic.	Victoria
W.	West
WA	Western Australia
Wtrs	Waters

## Effective Dates of ASGC Editions (Appendix)

### APPENDIX 1 EFFECTIVE DATES OF ASGC EDITIONS

#### ASGC EDITIONS

#### ASGC EDITIONS

Edition	Effective Date
1	5 July 1984
2	29 July 1985
3	1 January 1986
4	1 July 1986
5	1 January 1988
6	1 July 1988
7	1 January 1989
8	1 July 1989
9	1 July 1990
2.1	1 January 1991
2.2	1 July 1992

2.3	1 July 1993
2.4	1 July 1994
2.5	1 July 1995
1996	1 July 1996
1998	1 July 1998
1999	1 July 1999
2000	1 July 2000
2001	1 July 2001
2002	1 July 2002
2003	1 July 2003
2004	1 July 2004
2005	1 July 2005
2006	1 July 2006
2007	1 July 2007
2008	1 July 2008

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## **Changes to Geographical Areas 2006 – 2008 (Appendix)**

### **APPENDIX 2 CHANGES TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS 2006 – 2008**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This Appendix contains details of all the changes to Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions, Statistical Local Areas and Statistical Districts between ASGC Editions 2006 and 2008.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### STATISTICAL DIVISION

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Nature of Change</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Hunter	10	Enlarged to include part of Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A from North Western	01-07-07
		Enlarged to include part of Wyong (A) - North-East from Sydney	01-07-08
Mid-North Coast	25	Enlarged to include part of Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal from Northern	01-07-08
Northern	30	Enlarged to include part of Warrumbungle Shire (A) from North Western	01-07-07
		Reduced by the transfer of part of Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal to Mid-North Coast	01-07-08
North Western	35	Reduced by the transfer of part of Warrumbungle Shire (A) to Northern	01-07-07
		Reduced by the transfer of part of Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A to Hunter	01-07-07
Sydney	05	Reduced by the transfer of part of Wyong (A) - North-East to Hunter	01-07-08

### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Nature of Change</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Albury	5505	Reduced by the transfer of part of Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A to Upper Murray (excl. Albury)	01-07-07
Canterbury-Bankstown	0520	Reduced by the transfer of part of Bankstown (C) - North-East to Central Western Sydney	01-07-07
Central Coast	0570	Renamed from Gosford-Wyong	01-07-08
		Reduced by the transfer of part of Wyong (A) - North-East to Newcastle	01-07-08
Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)	3505	Reduced by the transfer of part of Warrumbungle Shire (A) to North Central Plain	01-07-07
		Reduced by the transfer of part of Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A to Hunter SD Bal	01-07-07
Central Western Sydney	0540	Enlarged to include part of Bankstown (C) - North-East from Canterbury-Bankstown	01-07-07
Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)	2505	Enlarged to include part of Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal from Northern Tablelands	01-07-08

Gosford-Wyong	0570 Renamed to Central Coast	01-07-08
Hunter SD Bal	1010 Enlarged to include part of Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A from Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)	01-07-07
Newcastle	1005 Enlarged to include part of Wyong (A) - North-East from Central Coast	01-07-08
North Central Plain	3020 Enlarged to include part of Warrumbungle Shire (A) from Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)	01-07-07
Northern Tablelands	3015 Reduced by the transfer of part of Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal to Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)	01-07-08
Queanbeyan	4505 Enlarged to include part of Cooma-Monaro (A) from Snowy Reduced by the transfer of part of Palerang (A) - Pt A to Snowy	01-07-07 01-07-08
Snowy	4520 Reduced by the transfer of part of Cooma-Monaro (A) to Queanbeyan Enlarged to include part of Palerang (A) - Pt A from Queanbeyan	01-07-07 01-07-08
Upper Murray (excl. Albury)	5510 Enlarged to include part of Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A from Albury	01-07-07

#### STATISTICAL DISTRICT

Name	Code Nature of Change	Date of change to ASGC
Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	1218 Reduced by the transfer of part of Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A to Corowa Shire (A)	01-07-07
Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	8196 Enlarged to include part of Cooma-Monaro (A) Reduced by the transfer of part of Palerang (A) - Pt A to Snowy	01-07-07 01-07-08
Newcastle (NSW)	1003 Enlarged to include part of Wyong (A) - North-East	01-07-08

#### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ba)	Date of change to ASGC
Albury (C)	0050 Lost to Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A	- 766	01-07-08
Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal	0112 Lost to Clarence Valley (A) Bal	-4.319	01-07-08
Auburn (A)	0200 Gained from Bankstown (C) - North-East	+3.85	01-07-07
Bankstown (C) - North-East	0351 Lost to Auburn (A)	-3.85	01-07-07

Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	0473 Lost to Blayney (A) Lost to Oberon (A)	-3.49 -145.5	01-07-07 01-07-07
Blayney (A)	0850 Gained from Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	+ 3.49	01-07-07
Clarence Valley (A) Bal	1738 Gained from Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B Gained from Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal	+2.23 +4.319	01-07-07 01-07-08
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	1804 Lost to Clarence Valley (A) Bal	-2.23	01-07-07
Cooma-Monaro (A)	2050 Lost to Palerang (A) - Pt A Gained from Palerang (A) - Pt A	-4554.6 + 73	01-07-07 01-07-08
Conargo (A)	1860 Lost to Deniliquin (A)	- 1347	01-07-08
Corowa Shire (A)	2300 Gained from Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A	+466.34	01-07-07
Deniliquin (A)	2500 Gained from Conargo (A)	+ 1347	01-07-08
Glen Innes Severn (A)	3010 Gained from Tenterfield (A)	+5.05	01-07-07
Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A	3371 Lost to Corowa Shire (A) Gained from Albury (C)	-466.34 + 766	01-07-07 01-07-08
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	3314 Lost to Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	- 1500	01-07-08
Gwydir (A)	3660 Lost to Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	- 17900	01-07-08
Hastings (A) - Pt A	3751 Renamed to Port Macquarie-Hastings (A) - Pt A and SLA code changed to 6381	nil	01-07-07
Hastings (A) - Pt B	3754 Renamed to Port Macquarie-Hastings (A) - Pt B and SLA code changed to 6385	nil	01-07-07
Hunters Hill (A)	4100 Renamed from Hunter's Hill (A)	nil	01-07-07
Hunter's Hill (A)	4100 Renamed to Hunters Hill (A)	nil	01-07-07
Lake Macquarie (C) - East	4651 Gained from Wyong (A) - North-East	+ 543	01-07-08
Lithgow (C)	4870 Lost to Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt B	-5917.5	01-07-08
Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A	5271 Lost to Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-3197.7	01-07-07
Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt B	5274 Gained from Lithgow (C)	+5917.5	01-07-08
Narrabri (A)	5750 Gained from Warrumbungle Shire (A)	+16.22	01-07-07
Oberon (A)	6100 Gained from Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	+145.5	01-07-07
Palerang (A) - Pt A	6181 Gained from Cooma-Monaro (A) Lost to Cooma-Monaro (A)	+4554.6 - 73	01-07-07 01-07-08
Palerang (A) - Pt B	6184 Lost to Upper Lachlan (A)	-1181	01-07-07

Port Macquarie-Hastings (A) - Pt A	6381	Renamed from Hastings (A) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 3751	nil	01-07-07
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A) - Pt B	6385	Renamed from Hastings (A) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 3754	nil	01-07-07
Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	7314	Gained from Gwydir (A)	+ 17900	01-07-08
Tenterfield (A)	7400	Lost to Glen Innes Severn (A)	-5.05	01-07-07
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	7620	Gained from Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A	+3197.7	01-07-07
Upper Lachlan (A)	7640	Gained from Palerang (A) - Pt B Gained from Yass Valley (A) Renamed to Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	+1181 +62.036 nil	01-07-07 01-07-07 01-07-07
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	7640	Renamed from Upper Lachlan (A) Gained from Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	nil + 1500	01-07-07 01-07-08
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	8020	Lost to Narrabri (A)	-16.22	01-07-07
Wyong (A) - North-East	8551	Lost to Lake Macquarie (C) - East	- 543	01-07-08
Yass Valley (A)	8710	Lost to Upper Lachlan (A)	-62.036	01-07-07

## VICTORIA

### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Date of change to ASGC
Inner Melbourne	0505	Enlarged to include part of Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon from Western Melbourne	01-07-08
Western Melbourne	0510	Reduced by the transfer of part of Mooney Valley (C) - Essendon to Inner Melbourne	01-07-08

### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ba)	Date of change to ASGC
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	4608	Gained from Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	+ 111.8	01-07-08
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	5063	Lost to Melbourne (C) - Remainder	- 111.8	01-07-08

QUEENSLAND

STATISTICAL DIVISION

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Nature of Change</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Brisbane	05	Reduced by the transfer of part of Ipswich (C) - South-West to West Moreton Reduced by the transfer of part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A to West Moreton Reduced by the transfer of part of Caboolture Hinterland to West Moreton Enlarged to include a small part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy from West Moreton Enlarged to include part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt C from West Moreton Enlarged to include all of Beenleigh, Bethania-Waterford, Eagleby, Edens Landing-Holmview, Mt Warren Park and Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub from Gold Coast	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Central West	35	Enlarged to include all of Barcaldine (R) - Jericho from Fitzroy Enlarged to include part of McKinlay (S) from North West Enlarged to include part of Quilpie (S) from South West Reduced by the transfer of part of Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo to Fitzroy	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Darling Downs	20	Reduced by the transfer of part of Taroom (S) to Fitzroy	01-07-08
Fitzroy	30	Reduced by the transfer of all of Barcaldine (R) - Jericho to Central West Enlarged to include part of Taroom (S) from Darling Downs Enlarged to include all of Gladstone (R) - Miriam Vale from Wide Bay-Burnett Enlarged to include part of Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo from Central West	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Gold Coast	07	Reduced by the tranfer of all of Beenleigh, Bethania-Waterford, Eagleby, Edens Landing-Holmview, Mt Warren Park and Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub to Brisbane Reduced by the transfer of all of Beaudesert (S) - Pt B to West Moreton	01-07-08 01-07-08
North West	55	Reduced by the transfer of part of McKinlay (S) to Central West	01-07-08
South West	25	Reduced by the transfer of part of Quilpie (S) to Central West	01-07-08

Sunshine Coast	09	Enlarged to include part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy from West Moreton	01-07-08
West Moreton	12	Enlarged to include all of Beaudesert (S) - Pt B from Gold Coast Enlarged to include part of Ipswich (C) - South-West from Brisbane Enlarged to include part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A from Brisbane Enlarged to include part of Caboolture Hinterland from Brisbane Reduced by the transfer of part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt C to Brisbane Reduced by the transfer of part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy to Sunshine Coast Reduced by the transfer of a small part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy to Brisbane	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Wide Bay-Burnett	15	Reduced by the transfer of all of Glastone (R) - Miriam Vale to Fitzroy	01-07-08

#### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Date of change to ASGC
Beaudesert Shire Part A	0515	Reduced by the transfer of part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A to Logan City Abolished. Part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A transferred to Logan City and part to Lower West Moreton	01-07-07 01-07-08
Caboolture	0520	Renamed from Caboolture Shire Reduced by the transfer of part of Caboolture Hinterland to Upper West Moreton Enlarged to include a small part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy from Upper West Moreton	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Caboolture Shire	0520	Renamed to Caboolture	01-07-08
Cairns	5005	Renamed from Cairns City Part A	01-07-08
Cairns City Part A	5005	Renamed to Cairns	01-07-08
Central West	3505	Enlarged to include all of Barcaldine (R) - Jericho from Fitzroy SD Bal Enlarged to include part of McKinlay (S) from North West Enlarged to include part of Quilpie (S) from South West Reduced by the transfer of part of Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo to Fitzroy SD Bal	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Darling Downs SD Bal	2005	Reduced by the transfer of part of Taroom (S) to Fitzroy SD Bal	01-07-08

Fitzroy SD Bal	3015	Reduced by the transfer of all of Barcaldine (R) - Jericho to Central West Enlarged to include part of Taroom (S) from Darling Downs SD Bal Enlarged to include all of Gladstone (R) - Miriam Vale from Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal Enlarged to include part of Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo from Central West	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Gold Coast North	0705	Abolished. All of Beenleigh, Bethania-Waterford, Eagleby, Edens Landing-Holmview, Mt Warren Park and Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub transferred to Logan City All of Jacobs Well-Alberton and Ormeau-Yatala transferred to Gold Coast West	01-07-08 01-07-08
Gold Coast SD Bal	0720	Reduced by the transfer of all of Beaudesert (S) - Pt B to Lower West Moreton	01-07-08
Gold Coast West	0715	Enlarged to include all of Jacobs Well-Alberton and Ormeau-Yatala from the former Gold Coast North	01-07-08
Hervey Bay	1507	Renamed from Hervey Bay City Part A	01-07-08
Hervey Bay City Part A	1507	Renamed to Hervey Bay	01-07-08
Ipswich City	0525	Reduced by the transfer of part of Ipswich (C) - South-West to Lower West Moreton	01-07-08
Logan City	0530	Enlarged to include part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A from Beaudesert Shire Part A Enlarged to include all of Beenleigh, Bethania-Waterford, Eagleby, Edens Landing-Holmview, Mt Warren Park and Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub from the former Gold Coast North Enlarged to include part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A from the former Beaudesert Shire Part A Enlarged to include part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt C from Lower West Moreton	01-07-07 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Lower West Moreton	1210	Enlarged to include part of Ipswich (C) - South-West from Ipswich City Enlarged to include part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A from the former Beaudesert Shire Part A Enlarged to include all of Beaudesert (S) - Pt B from Gold Coast SD Bal Reduced by the transfer of part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt C to Logan City	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Mackay	4005	Renamed from Mackay City Part A	01-07-08
Mackay City Part A	4005	Renamed to Mackay	01-07-08

North West	5505	Reduced by the transfer of part of McKinlay (S) to Central West	01-07-08
Pine Rivers	0540	Renamed from Pine Rivers Shire	01-07-08
Pine Rivers Shire	0540	Renamed to Pine Rivers	01-07-08
Redcliffe	0545	Renamed from Redcliffe Shire	01-07-08
Redcliffe City	0545	Renamed to Redcliffe	01-07-08
Redland City	0550	Renamed from Redland Shire	01-07-08
Redland Shire	0550	Renamed to Redland City	01-07-08
South West	2505	Reduced by the transfer of part of Quilpie (S) to Central West	01-07-08
Sunshine Coast SD Bal	0910	Enlarged to include part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy from Upper West Moreton	01-07-08
Thuringowa City Part A	4510	Renamed to Townsville City Part B	01-07-08
Townsville City Part B	4510	Renamed from Thuringowa City Part A	01-07-08
Upper West Moreton	1205	Enlarged to include part of Caboolture Hinterland from Caboolture Reduced by the transfer of part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy to Sunshine Coast SD bal Reduced by the transfer of a small part of Somerset (R) - Kilcoy to Caboolture	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal	1510	Reduced by the transfer of all of Glastone (R) - Miriam Vale to Fitzroy SD Bal	01-07-08

#### STATISTICAL DISTRICT

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Date of change to ASGC
Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	3139	Reduced by transfer of all of Beenleigh, Bethania-Waterford, Eagleby, Edens Landing-Holmview, Mt Warren Park and Wolfdene-Bahrs Scrub to Logan City SSD	01-07-08

#### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ba)	Date of change to ASGC
Albany Creek	5951	SLA code changed to 5013	nil	01-07-08
Albany Creek	5013	SLA code changed from 5951	nil	01-07-08
Aramac (S)	0150	Renamed to Barcaldine (R) - Aramac and SLA code changed to 0412	nil	01-07-08

Atherton (S)	0200	Renamed to Tablelands (R) - Atherton and SLA code changed to 6812	nil	01-07-08
Badu (IC)	0270	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Badu and SLA code changed to 6963	nil	01-07-08
Bamaga (IC)	0330	Renamed to Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Bamaga and SLA code changed to 5781	nil	01-07-08
Banana (S)	0350	SLA code changed to 0370	nil	01-07-08
Banana (S)	0370	Created from all of Banana (S) and part of Taroom (S) and SLA code changed from 0350	+1576000 +1285000	01-07-08 01-07-08
Barcaldine (R) - Aramac	0412	Renamed from Aramac (S) and SLA code changed from 0150	nil	01-07-08
Barcaldine (R) - Barcaldine	0416	Renamed from Barcaldine (S) and SLA code changed from 0400	nil	01-07-08
Barcaldine (R) - Jericho	0418	Renamed from Jericho (S) and SLA code changed from 4100 Lost to Central Highlands (R) - Emerald Gained from Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo	nil - 4095.8 +5303	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Barcaldine (S)	0400	Renamed to Barcaldine (R) - Barcaldine and SLA code changed to 0416	nil	01-07-08
Bauhinia (S)	0500	Renamed to Central Highlands (R) - Bauhinia and SLA code changed to 2272	nil	01-07-08
Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	0552	Lost to Greenbank-Boronia Heights Abolished. Part of area transferred to Jimboomba- Logan Village and part to Scenic Rim (R) - Tamborine-Cunungra	-5.981 -49610 -4930	01-07-07 01-07-08 01-07-08
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	0553	Abolished. All of area transferred to Scenic Rim (R) - Tamborine-Canungra	-46300	01-07-08
Beaudesert (S) - Pt C	0555	Abolished. Part of area transferred to Scenic Rim (R) - Beaudesert and part to Jimboomba-Logan Village	-170700 -13900	01-07-08 01-07-08
Beenleigh	3461	SLA code changed to 4595	nil	01-07-08
Beenleigh	4595	SLA code changed from 3461	nil	01-07-08
Belyando (S)	0600	Renamed to Isaac (R) - Belyando and SLA code changed to 3982	nil	01-07-08
Bendemere (S)	0650	Renamed to Roma (R) - Bendemere and SLA code changed to 6412	nil	01-07-08
Bethania-Waterford	3463	SLA code changed to 4597	nil	01-07-08
Bethania-Waterford	4597	SLA code changed from 3463	nil	01-07-08

Biggenden (S)	0700	Renamed to North Burnett (R) - Biggenden and SLA code changed to 5761	nil	01-07-08
Blackall (S)	0750	Renamed to Blackall Tambo (R) - Blackall and SLA code changed to 0762	nil	01-07-08
Blackall Tambo (R) - Blackall	0762	Renamed from Blackall (S) and SLA code changed from 0750 Gained from Quilpie (S)	nil +8605	01-07-08
Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo	0765	Renamed from Tambo (S) and SLA code changed from 6650 Lost to Central Highlands (R) - Bauhinia Lost to Barcaldine (R) - Jericho	nil -2533 -5303	01-07-08
Boigu (IC)	0770	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Boigu and SLA code changed to 6965	nil	01-07-08
Boonah (S)	0800	Abolished. All of area transferred to Scenic Rim (R) - Boonah	-192200	01-07-08
Booringa (S)	0850	Renamed to Roma (R) - Booringa and SLA code changed to 6414	nil	01-07-08
Bowen (S)	0950	Renamed to Whitsunday (R) - Bowen and SLA code changed to 7342	nil	01-07-08
Bray Park	5957	SLA code changed to 5016	nil	01-07-08
Bray Park	5016	SLA code changed from 5957	nil	01-07-08
Bribie Island	2002	SLA code changed to 5019	nil	01-07-08
Bribie Island	5019	SLA code changed from 2002	nil	01-07-08
Broadsound (S)	1700	Renamed to Isaac (R) - Broadsound and SLA code changed to 3984	nil	01-07-08
Buderim	6713	Renamed from Maroochy (S) - Buderim and SLA code changed from 4902	nil	01-07-08
Bundaberg (C)	1810	Renamed to Bundaberg (R) - Bundaberg and SLA code changed to 1822	nil	01-07-08
Bundaberg (R) - Bundaberg	1822	Renamed from Bundaberg (C) and SLA code changed from 1810	nil	01-07-08
Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt A	1824	Renamed from Burnett (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 1981	nil	01-07-08
Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt B	1825	Renamed from Burnett (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 1984	nil	01-07-08
Bundaberg (R) - Isis	1827	Renamed from Isis (S) and SLA code changed from 4000	nil	01-07-08
Bundaberg (R) - Kolan	1828	Renamed from Kolan (S) and SLA code changed from 4400	nil	01-07-08

Bungil (S)	1850	Renamed to Roma (R) - Bungil and SLA code changed to 6415	nil	01-07-08
Burnett (S) - Pt A	1981	Renamed to Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt A and SLA code changed to 1824	nil	01-07-08
Burnett (S) - Pt B	1984	Renamed to Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt B and SLA code changed to 1825	nil	01-07-08
Burpengary-Narangba	2005	SLA code changed to 5021	nil	01-07-08
Burpengary-Narangba	5021	SLA code changed from 2005	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture (S) - Central	2008	Renamed to Caboolture Central and SLA code changed to 5023	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture (S) - East	2013	Renamed to Caboolture East and SLA code changed to 5025	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture (S) - Hinterland	2014	Renamed to Caboolture Hinterland and SLA code changed to 5027	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture (S) - Midwest	2015	Renamed to Caboolture (S) - Midwest and SLA code changed to 5028	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture Central	5023	Renamed from Caboolture (S) - Central and SLA code changed from 2008	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture East	5025	Renamed from Caboolture (S) - East and SLA code changed from 2013	nil	01-07-08
Caboolture Hinterland	5027	Renamed from Caboolture (S) - Hinterland and SLA code changed from 2014 Gained from Somerset (R) - Kilcoy +13.55 Lost to Somerset (R) - Esk -109.55	nil +13.55 -109.55	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Caboolture Midwest	5028	Renamed from Caboolture (S) - Midwest and SLA code changed from 2015	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Barron	2062	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Barron	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	2065	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Central Suburbs	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - City	2066	Renamed to Cairns (R) - City	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	2068	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Mt Whitfield	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	2072	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Northern Suburbs	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Pt B	2078	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Pt B	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Trinity	2074	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Trinity	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	2076	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Western Suburbs	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Barron	2062	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Barron	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Central Suburbs	2065	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	nil	01-07-08

Cairns (R) - City	2066	Renamed from Cairns (C) - City	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Douglas	2067	Renamed from Douglas (S) and SLA code changed from 2800	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Mt Whitfield	2068	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Northern Suburbs	2072	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Pt B	2078	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Pt B Gained from Cassowary Coast (R) - Johnstone	nil +87.91	01-07-08 01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Trinity	2074	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Trinity	nil	01-07-08
Cairns (R) - Western Suburbs	2076	Renamed from Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	nil	01-07-08
Calliope (S) - Pt A	2101	Renamed to Gladstone (R) - Calliope Pt A and SLA code changed to 3362	nil	01-07-08
Calliope (S) - Pt B	2104	Renamed to Gladstone (R) - Calliope Pt B and SLA code changed to 3364	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N.	2132	Renamed to Caloundra North and SLA code changed to 6718	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S.	2133	Renamed to Caloundra South and SLA code changed to 6721	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra (C) - Hinterland	2136	Renamed to Caloundra Hinterland and SLA code changed to 6716	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra (C) - Kawana	2135	Renamed to Kawana and SLA code changed to 6728	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra (C) - Rail Corridor	2138	Renamed to Glass House Country and SLA code changed to 6725	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra Hinterland	6716	Renamed from Caloundra (C) - Hinterland and SLA code changed from 2136	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra North	6718	Renamed from Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N. and SLA code changed from 2132	nil	01-07-08
Caloundra South	6721	Renamed from Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S. and SLA code changed from 2133	nil	01-07-08
Cambooya	6912	Renamed from Cambooya (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 2151	nil	01-07-08
Cambooya (S) - Pt A	2151	Renamed to Cambooya and SLA code changed to 6912	nil	01-07-08
Cambooya (S) - Pt B	2154	Renamed to Greenmount and SLA code changed to 6923	nil	01-07-08

Cassowary Coast (R) - Cardwell	2262	Renamed from Cardwell (S) and SLA code changed from 2200	nil	01-07-08
Cassowary Coast (R) - Johnstone	2264	Renamed from Johnstone (S) and SLA code changed from 4150 Lost to Cairns (R) - Pt B	nil -87.91	01-07-08
Cardwell (S)	2200	Renamed to Cassowary Coast (R) - Cardwell and SLA code changed to 2262	nil	01-07-08
Central Highlands (R) - Bauhinia	2272	Renamed from Bauhinia (S) and SLA code changed from 0500 Gained from Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo	nil +2533	01-07-08
Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa	2274	Renamed from Duaringa (S) and SLA code changed from 2850	nil	01-07-08
Central Highlands (R) - Emerald	2276	Renamed from Emerald (S) and SLA code changed from 3000 Gained from Barcaldine (R) - Jericho	nil +4095.8	01-07-08
Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs	2278	Renamed from Peak Downs (S) and SLA code changed from 5850	nil	01-07-08
Central Pine West	5958	SLA code changed to 5033	nil	01-07-08
Central Pine West	5033	SLA code changed from 5958	nil	01-07-08
Charters Towers (C)	2300	Renamed to Charters Towers (R) - Charters Towers and SLA code changed to 2312	nil	01-07-08
Charters Towers (R) - Charters Towers	2312	Renamed from Charters Towers (C) and SLA code changed from 2300	nil	01-07-08
Charters Towers (R) - Dalrymple	2314	Renamed from Dalrymple (S) and SLA code changed from 2700	nil	01-07-08
Chinchilla (S)	2350	Renamed to Dalby (R) - Chinchilla and SLA code changed to 2662	nil	01-07-08
Clifton	6914	Renamed from Clifton (S) and SLA code changed from 2400	nil	01-07-08
Clifton (S)	2400	Renamed to Clifton and SLA code changed to 6914	nil	01-07-08
Clontarf	6201	SLA code changed to 5035	nil	01-07-08
Clontarf	5035	SLA code changed from 6201	nil	01-07-08
Condon-Rasmussen-Bohle Basin	7005	Renamed from Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal and SLA code changed from 6807	nil	01-07-08
Cook (S)	2500	Gained from Hope Vale (S) Lost to Tablelands (R) - Mareeba	+64.77 -1358	01-07-08

Cooloola (S) - Gympie only	2535	Renamed to Gympie (R) - Gympie and SLA code changed to 3624	nil	01-07-08
Cooloola (S) (excl. Gympie)	2532	Abolished. All of area transferred to Gympie (R) - Cooloola	-291300	01-07-08
Coolum-Mudjimba	6723	Renamed from Maroochy (S) - Coastal North and SLA code changed from 4905	nil	01-07-08
Crow's Nest	6916	Renamed from Crow's Nest (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 2554	nil	01-07-08
Crow's Nest (S) - Pt A	2551	Renamed to Highfields and SLA code changed to 6926	nil	01-07-08
Crow's Nest (S) - Pt B	2554	Renamed to Crow's Nest and SLA code changed to 6916	nil	01-07-08
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	5961	SLA code changed to 5037	nil	01-07-08
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	5037	SLA code changed from 5961	nil	01-07-08
Dalby (R) - Chinchilla	2662	Renamed from Chinchilla (S) and SLA code changed from 2350	nil	01-07-08
Dalby (R) - Dalby	2663	Renamed from Dalby (T) and SLA code changed from 2650	nil	01-07-08
Dalby (R) - Murilla-Wandoan	2665	Created from all of Murilla (S) and part of Taroom (S)	+607600 +578400	01-07-08 01-07-08
Dalby (R) - Tara	2666	Renamed from Tara (S) and SLA code changed from 6700	nil	01-07-08
Dalby (R) - Wambo	2668	Renamed from Wambo (S) and SLA code changed from 7150	nil	01-07-08
Dalby (T)	2650	Renamed to Dalby (R) - Dalby and SLA code changed to 2663	nil	01-07-08
Dalrymple (S)	2700	Renamed to Charters Towers (R) - Dalrymple and SLA code changed to 2314	nil	01-07-08
Dauan (IC)	2740	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Dauan and SLA code changed to 6968	nil	01-07-08
Deception Bay	2016	SLA code changed to 5039	nil	01-07-08
Deception Bay	5039	SLA code changed from 2016	nil	01-07-08
Douglas (S)	2800	Renamed to Cairns (R) - Douglas and SLA code changed to 2067	nil	01-07-08
Duaringa (S)	2850	Renamed to Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa and SLA code changed to 2274	nil	01-07-08
Eacham (S)	2900	Renamed to Tablelands (R) - Eacham and SLA code changed to 6814	nil	01-07-08

Eagleby	3466	SLA code changed to 4606	nil	01-07-08
Eagleby	4606	SLA code changed from 3466	nil	01-07-08
Edens Landing-Holmview	3471	SLA code changed to 4607	nil	01-07-08
Edens Landing-Holmview	4607	SLA code changed from 3471	nil	01-07-08
Eidsvold (S)	2950	Renamed to North Burnett (R) - Eidsvold and SLA code changed to 5762	nil	01-07-08
Emerald (S)	3000	Renamed to Central Highlands (R) - Emerald and SLA code changed to 2276	nil	01-07-08
Erub (IC)	3030	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Erub and SLA code changed to 6972	nil	01-07-08
Esk (S)	3050	Renamed to Somerset (R) - Esk and SLA code changed to 6582	nil	01-07-08
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	3151	Renamed to Rockhampton (R) - Fitzroy Pt A and SLA code changed to 6362	nil	01-07-08
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	3154	Renamed to Rockhampton (R) - Fitzroy Pt B and SLA code changed to 6363	nil	01-07-08
Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt A	3222	Renamed from Hervey Bay (C) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 3751	nil	01-07-08
Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt B	3223	Renamed from Hervey Bay (C) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 3754	nil	01-07-08
Fraser Coast (R) - Maryborough	3225	Renamed from Maryborough (C) and SLA code changed from 4950	nil	01-07-08
Fraser Coast (R) - Woocoo-Tiaro	3227	Created from part of Tiaro (S) and all of Woocoo (S)	+151900 +200800	01-07-08 01-07-08
Gatton (S)	3250	Renamed to Lockyer Valley (R) - Gatton and SLA code changed to 4582	nil	01-07-08
Gayndah (S)	3300	Renamed to North Burnett (R) - Gayndah and SLA code changed to 5763	nil	01-07-08
Gladstone (C)	3350	Renamed to Gladstone (R) - Gladstone and SLA code changed to 3366	nil	01-07-08
Gladstone (R) - Calliope Pt A	3362	Renamed from Calliope (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 2101	nil	01-07-08
Gladstone (R) - Calliope Pt B	3364	Renamed from Calliope (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 2104	nil	01-07-08
Gladstone (R) - Gladstone	3366	Renamed from Gladstone (C) and SLA code changed from 3350	nil	01-07-08

Gladstone (R) - Miriam Vale	3368	Renamed from Miriam Vale (S) and SLA code changed from 5100	nil	01-07-08
Glass House Country	6725	Renamed from Caloundra (C) - Rail Corridor and SLA code changed from 2138	nil	01-07-08
Goondiwindi (R) - Goondiwindi	3612	Renamed from Goondiwindi (T) and SLA code changed from 3600	nil	01-07-08
Goondiwindi (R) - Inglewood	3614	Renamed from Inglewood (S) and SLA code changed from 3900 Lost to Southern Downs (R) - West	nil -215.55	01-07-08
Goondiwindi (R) - Waggamba	3616	Renamed from Waggamba (S) and SLA code changed from 7120	nil	01-07-08
Goondiwindi (T)	3600	Renamed to Goondiwindi (R) - Goondiwindi and SLA code changed to 3612	nil	01-07-08
Gowrie	6921	Renamed from Rosalie (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 6451	nil	01-07-08
Greenbank-Boronia Heights	4608	Gained from Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	+5.981	01-07-07
Greenmount	6923	Renamed from Cambooya (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 2154	nil	01-07-08
Griffin-Mango Hill	5963	SLA code changed to 5043	nil	01-07-08
Griffin-Mango Hill	5043	SLA code changed from 5963	nil	01-07-08
Gympie (R) - Cooloola	3622	Created from part of Tiaro (S) and all of Cooloola (S) (excl. Gympie)	+66650 +291300	01-07-08 01-07-08
Gympie (R) - Gympie	3624	Renamed from Cooloola (S) - Gympie only and SLA code changed from 2535	nil	01-07-08
Gympie (R) - Kilkivan	3626	Renamed from Kilkivan (S) and SLA code changed from 4300	nil	01-07-08
Hammond (IC)	3650	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Hammond and SLA code changed to 6974	nil	01-07-08
Herberton (S)	3700	Renamed to Tablelands (R) - Herberton and SLA code changed to 6816	nil	01-07-08
Hervey Bay (C) - Pt A	3751	Renamed to Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt A and SLA code changed to 3222	nil	01-07-08
Hervey Bay (C) - Pt B	3754	Renamed to Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt B and SLA code changed to 3223	nil	01-07-08
Highfields	6926	Renamed from Crow's Nest (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 2551	nil	01-07-08
Hills District	5971	SLA code changed to 5047	nil	01-07-08
Hills District	5047	SLA code changed from 5971	nil	01-07-08

Hope Vale (S)	3830	Lost to Cook (S)	-64.77	01-07-08
Iama (IC)	3840	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Iama and SLA code changed to 6976	nil	01-07-08
Ilfracombe (S)	3850	Renamed to Longreach (R) - Ilfracombe and SLA code changed to 4712	nil	01-07-08
Inglewood (S)	3900	Renamed to Goondiwindi (R) - Inglewood and SLA code changed to 3614	nil	01-07-08
Injinoo (S)	3930	Renamed to Northern Peninsula Area (R)- Injinoo and SLA code changed to 5783	nil	01-07-08
Ipswich (C) - South-West	3974	SLA code changed to 3971	nil	01-07-08
Ipswich (C) - South-West	3971	SLA code changed from 3974 Lost to Scenic Rim (R) - Boonah	nil -11300	01-07-08 01-07-08
Isaac (R) - Belyando	3982	Renamed from Belyando (S) and SLA code changed from 0600	nil	01-07-08
Isaac (R) - Broadsound	3984	Renamed from Broadsound (S) and SLA code changed from 1700	nil	01-07-08
Isaac (R) - Nebo	3986	Renamed from Nebo (S) and SLA code changed from 5700	nil	01-07-08
Isis (S)	4000	Renamed to Bundaberg (R) - Isis and SLA code changed to 1827	nil	01-07-08
Isisford (S)	4050	Renamed to Longreach (R) - Isisford and SLA code changed to 4714	nil	01-07-08
Jacobs Well-Alberton	3473	SLA code changed to 3552	nil	01-07-08
Jacobs Well-Alberton	3552	SLA code changed from 3473	nil	01-07-08
Jericho (S)	4100	Renamed to Barcaldine (R) - Jericho and SLA code changed to 0418	nil	01-07-08
Jimboomba-Logan Village	4611	Created from part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A and part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt C	+49610 +13900	01-07-08 01-07-08
Johnstone (S)	4150	Renamed to Cassowary Coast (R) - Johnstone and SLA code changed to 2264	nil	01-07-08
Jondaryan	6928	Renamed from Jondaryan (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 4204	nil	01-07-08
Jondaryan (S) - Pt A	4201	Renamed to Westbrook and SLA code changed to 6947	nil	01-07-08
Jondaryan (S) - Pt B	4204	Renamed to Jondaryan and SLA code changed to 6928	nil	01-07-08
Kawana	6728	Renamed from Caloundra (C) - Kawana and SLA code changed from 2135	nil	01-07-08

Kelso	6801	SLA code changed to 7028	nil	01-07-08
Kelso	7028	SLA code changed from 6801	nil	01-07-08
Kilcoy (S)	4250	Renamed to Somerset (R) - Kilcoy and SLA code changed to 6584	nil	01-07-08
Kilkivan (S)	4300	Renamed to Gympie (R) - Kilkivan and SLA code changed to 3626	nil	01-07-08
Kingaroy (S)	4350	Renamed to South Burnett (R) - Kingaroy and SLA code changed to 6632	nil	01-07-08
Kingsholme-Upper Commera	3551	SLA code changed to 3556	nil	01-07-08
Kingsholme-Upper Commera	3556	SLA code changed from 3551	nil	01-07-08
Kirwan	6804	SLA code changed to 7030	nil	01-07-08
Kirwan	7030	SLA code changed from 6804	nil	01-07-08
Kolan (S)	4400	Renamed to Bundaberg (R) - Kolan and SLA code changed to 1828	nil	01-07-08
Kubin (IC)	4430	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Kubin and SLA code changed to 6978	nil	01-07-08
Laidley (S)	4450	Renamed to Lockyer Valley (R) - Laidley and SLA code changed to 4584	nil	01-07-08
Lawnton	5973	SLA code changed to 5051	nil	01-07-08
Lawnton	5051	SLA code changed from 5973	nil	01-07-08
Livingstone (S) - Pt A	4551	Renamed to Rockhampton (R) - Livingstone Pt A and SLA code changed to 6365	nil	01-07-08
Livingstone (S) - Pt B	4554	Renamed to Rockhampton (R) - Livingstone Pt B and SLA code changed to 6366	nil	01-07-08
Lockyer Valley (R) - Gatton	4582	Renamed from Gatton (S) and SLA code changed from 3250	nil	01-07-08
Lockyer Valley (R) - Laidley	4584	Renamed from Laidley (S) and SLA code changed from 4450	nil	01-07-08
Logan (C) Bal	4663	Renamed to Park Ridge-Logan Reserve and SLA code changed to 4627	nil	01-07-08
Longreach (R) - Ilfracombe	4712	Renamed from Ilfracombe (S) and SLA code changed from 3850	nil	01-07-08
Longreach (R) - Isisford	4714	Renamed from Isisford (S) and SLA code changed from 4050 Gained from Quilpie (S)	nil +3885	01-07-08

Longreach (R) - Longreach	4716	Renamed from Longreach (S) and SLA code changed from 4700	nil	01-07-08
Longreach (S)	4700	Renamed to Longreach (R) - Longreach and SLA code changed to 4716	nil	01-07-08
Mabuiag (IC)	4740	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Mabuiag and SLA code changed to 6982	nil	01-07-08
Mackay (C) - Pt A	4762	Renamed to Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt A and SLA code changed to 4772	nil	01-07-08
Mackay (C) - Pt B	4765	Renamed to Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt B and SLA code changed to 4773	nil	01-07-08
Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt A	4772	Renamed from Mackay (C) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 4762	nil	01-07-08
Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt B	4773	Renamed from Mackay (C) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 4765	nil	01-07-08
Mackay (R) - Mirani	4775	Renamed from Mirani (S) and SLA code changed from 5050	nil	01-07-08
Mackay (R) - Sarina	4777	Renamed from Sarina (S) and SLA code changed from 6550	nil	01-07-08
Mareeba (S)	4850	Renamed to Tablelands (R) - Mareeba and SLA code changed to 6818	nil	01-07-08
Margate-Woody Point	6204	SLA code changed to 5053	nil	01-07-08
Margate-Woody Point	5053	SLA code changed from 6204	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) - Buderim	4902	Renamed to Buderim and SLA code changed to 6713	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) - Coastal North	4905	Renamed to Coolum-Mudjimba and SLA code changed to 6723	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) - Maroochydore	4907	Renamed to Maroochydore and SLA code changed to 6738	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) - Mooloolaba	4911	Renamed to Mooloolaba and SLA code changed to 6744	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) - Nambour	4914	Renamed to Nambour and SLA code changed to 6748	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) - Paynter-Petrie Creek	4917	Renamed to Paynter-Petrie Creek and SLA code changed to 6761	nil	01-07-08
Maroochy (S) Bal	4918	Renamed to Maroochy Hinterland and SLA code changed to 6733	nil	01-07-08

Maroochy Hinterland	6733	Renamed from Maroochy (S) Bal and SLA code changed from 4918 Gained from Somerset (R) - Kilcoy	nil +111.26	01-07-08
Maroochydore	6738	Renamed from Maroochy (S) - Maroochydore and SLA code changed from 4907	nil	01-07-08
Maryborough (C)	4950	Renamed to Fraser Coast (R) - Maryborough and SLA code changed to 3225	nil	01-07-08
McKinlay (S)	4800	Lost to Winton (S)	-26.27	01-07-08
Mer (IC)	4970	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Mer and SLA code changed to 6984	nil	01-07-08
Millmerran	6931	Renamed from Millmerran (S) and SLA code changed from 5000	nil	01-07-08
Millmerran (S)	5000	Renamed to Millmerran and SLA code changed to 6931	nil	01-07-08
Mirani (S)	5050	Renamed to Mackay (R) - Mirani and SLA code changed to 4775	nil	01-07-08
Miriam Vale (S)	5100	Renamed to Gladstone (R) - Miriam Vale and SLA code changed to 3368	nil	01-07-08
Monto (S)	5150	Renamed to North Burnett (R) - Monto and SLA code changed to 5764	nil	01-07-08
Mooloolaba	6744	Renamed from Maroochy (S) - Mooloolaba and SLA code changed from 4911	nil	01-07-08
Morayfield	2018	SLA code changed to 5056	nil	01-07-08
Morayfield	5056	SLA code changed from 2018	nil	01-07-08
Moreton Bay (R) Bal	5068	Renamed from Pine Rivers (S) Bal and SLA code changed from 5988	nil	01-07-08
Mornington (S)	5250	Gained from Unincorp. Islands	+1604	01-07-08
Mount Morgan (S)	5350	Renamed to Rockhampton (R) - Mount Morgan and SLA code changed to 6367	nil	01-07-08
Mt Warren Park	3476	SLA code changed to 4626	nil	01-07-08
Mt Warren Park	4626	SLA code changed from 3476	nil	01-07-08
Mundubbera (S)	5450	Renamed to North Burnett (R) - Mundubbera and SLA code changed to 5765	nil	01-07-08
Murgon (S)	5500	Renamed to South Burnett (R) - Murgon and SLA code changed to 6634	nil	01-07-08

Murilla (S)	5550	Abolished. All of area transferred to Dalby (R) - Murilla-Wandoan	-607600	01-07-08
Nambour	6748	Renamed from Maroochy (S) - Nambour and SLA code changed from 4914	nil	01-07-08
Nanango (S)	5650	Renamed to South Burnett (R) - Nanango and SLA code changed to 6636	nil	01-07-08
Nebo (S)	5700	Renamed to Isaac (R) - Nebo and SLA code changed to 3986	nil	01-07-08
New Mapoon (S)	5730	Renamed to Northern Peninsula Area (R) - New Mapoon and SLA code changed to 5784	nil	01-07-08
Noosa (S) - Noosa-Noosaville	5752	Renamed to Noosa-Noosaville and SIA code changed to 6755	nil	01-07-08
Noosa (S) - Sunshine-Peregian	5755	Renamed to Sunshine-Peregian and SIA code changed to 6763	nil	01-07-08
Noosa (S) - Tewantin	5756	Renamed to Tewantin and SLA code changed to 6772	nil	01-07-08
Noosa (S) Bal	5758	Renamed to Noosa Hinterland and SLA code changed to 6753	nil	01-07-08
Noosa Hinterland	6753	Renamed from Noosa (S) Bal and SIA code changed from 5758	nil	01-07-08
Noosa-Noosaville	6755	Renamed from Noosa (S) - Noosa-Noosaville and SLA code changed from 5752	nil	01-07-08
North Burnett (R) - Biggenden	5761	Renamed from Biggenden (S) and SLA code changed from 0700	nil	01-07-08
North Burnett (R) - Eidsvold	5762	Renamed from Eidsvold (S) and SLA code changed from 2950	nil	01-07-08
North Burnett (R) - Gayndah	5763	Renamed from Gayndah (S) and SLA code changed from 3300	nil	01-07-08
North Burnett (R) - Monto	5764	Renamed from Monto (S) and SLA code changed from 5150	nil	01-07-08
North Burnett (R) - Mundubbera	5765	Renamed from Mundubbera (S) and SLA code changed from 5450	nil	01-07-08
North Burnett (R) - Perry	5766	Renamed from Perry (S) and SLA code changed from 5900	nil	01-07-08
Northern Beaches-Pinnacles	7043	Renamed from Thuringowa (C) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 6831	nil	01-07-08

Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Barnaga	5781	Renamed from Bamaga (IC) and SLA code changed from 0330	nil	01-07-08
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Injinoo	5783	Renamed from Injinoo (S) and SLA code changed from 3930	nil	01-07-08
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - New Mapoon	5784	Renamed from New Mapoon (S) and SLA code changed from 5730	nil	01-07-08
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Seisia	5786	Renamed from Seisia (IC) and SLA code changed from 6570	nil	01-07-08
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Umagico	5788	Renamed from Umagico (S) and SLA code changed from 7110	nil	01-07-08
Ormeau-Yatala	3481	SLA code changed to 3574	nil	01-07-08
Ormeau-Yatala	3574	SLA code changed from 3481	nil	01-07-08
Palm Island (S)	5770	SLA code changed to 5790	nil	01-07-08
Palm Island (S)	5790	SLA code changed from 5770	nil	01-07-08
Park Ridge-Logan Reserve	4627	Renamed from Logan (C) Bal and SLA code changed from 4663	nil	01-07-08
Paynter-Petrie Creek	6761	Renamed from Maroochy (S) - Paynter-Petrie Creek and SLA code changed from 4917	nil	01-07-08
Peak Downs (S)	5850	Renamed to Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs and SLA code changed to 2278	nil	01-07-08
Perry (S)	5900	Renamed to North Burnett (R) - Perry and SLA code changed to 5766	nil	01-07-08
Petrie	5974	SLA code changed to 5058	nil	01-07-08
Petrie	5058	SLA code changed from 5974	nil	01-07-08
Pine Rivers (S) Bal	5988	Renamed to Moreton Bay (R) Bal and SLA code changed to 5068	nil	01-07-08
Pittsworth	6933	Renamed from Pittsworth (S) and SLA code changed from 6050	nil	01-07-08
Pittsworth (S)	6050	Renamed to Pittsworth and SLA code changed to 6933	nil	01-07-08
Poruma (IC)	6100	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Poruma and SLA code changed to 6986	nil	01-07-08
Quilpie (S)	6150	Lost to Blackall Tambo (R) - Blackall Lost to Longreach (R) - Isisford	-8605 -3885	01-07-08 01-07-08
Redcliffe-Scarborough	6206	SLA code changed to 5063	nil	01-07-08
Redcliffe-Scarborough	5063	SLA code changed from 6206	nil	01-07-08

Redland (S) Bal	6283	Renamed to Redland (C) Bal	nil	01-07-08
Redland (C) Bal	6283	Renamed from Redland (S) Bal	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (C)	6350	Renamed to Rockhampton (R) - Rockhampton and SLA code changed to 6368	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (R) - Fitzroy Pt A	6362	Renamed from Fitzroy (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 3151	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (R) - Fitzroy Pt B	6363	Renamed from Fitzroy (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 3154	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (R) - Livingstone Pt A	6365	Renamed from Livingstone (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 4551	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (R) - Livingstone Pt B	6366	Renamed from Livingstone (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 4554	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (R) - Mount Morgan	6367	Renamed from Mount Morgan (S) and SLA code changed from 5350	nil	01-07-08
Rockhampton (R) - Rockhampton	6368	Renamed from Rockhampton (C) and SLA code changed from 6350	nil	01-07-08
Roma (R) - Bendemere	6412	Renamed from Bendemere (S) and SLA code changed from 0650	nil	01-07-08
Roma (R) - Booringa	6414	Renamed from Booringa (S) and SLA code changed from 0850	nil	01-07-08
Roma (R) - Bungil	6415	Renamed from Bungil (S) and SLA code changed from 1850	nil	01-07-08
Roma (R) - Roma	6417	Renamed from Roma (T) and SLA code changed from 6400	nil	01-07-08
Roma (R) - Warroo	6418	Renamed from Warroo (S) and SLA code changed from 7200	nil	01-07-08
Roma (T)	6400	Renamed to Roma (R) - Roma and SLA code changed to 6417	nil	01-07-08
Rosalie	6935	Renamed from Rosalie (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 6454	nil	01-07-08
Rosalie (S) - Pt A	6451	Renamed to Gowrie and SLA code changed to 6921	nil	01-07-08
Rosalie (S) - Pt B	6454	Renamed to Rosalie and SLA code changed to 6935	nil	01-07-08
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	6208	SLA code changed to 5065	nil	01-07-08
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	5065	SLA code changed from 6208	nil	01-07-08

Saibai (IC)	6470	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Saibai and SLA code changed to 6992	nil	01-07-08
Sarina (S)	6550	Renamed to Mackay (R) - Sarina and SLA code changed to 4777	nil	01-07-08
Scenic Rim (R) - Beaudesert	6512	Created from part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt C	+170700	01-07-08
Scenic Rim (R) - Boonah	6514	Created from all of Boonah (S) and part of Ipswich (C) - South-West	+192200 +11300	01-07-08 01-07-08
Scenic Rim (R) - Tamborine-Canungra	6516	Created from all of Beaudesert (S) - Pt B and part of Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	+46300 +4930	01-07-08 01-07-08
Seisia (IC)	6570	Renamed to Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Seisia and SLA code changed to 5786	nil	01-07-08
Somerset (R) - Esk	6582	Renamed from Esk (S) and SLA code changed from 3050 Gained from Caboolture Hinterland	nil +109.55	01-07-08 01-07-08
Somerset (R) - Kilcoy	6584	Renamed from Kilcoy (S) and SLA code changed from 4250 Lost to Caboolture Hinterland Lost to Maroochy Hinterland	nil -13.55 -111.26	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
South Burnett (R) - Kingaroy	6652	Renamed from Kingaroy (S) and SLA code changed from 4350	nil	01-07-08
South Burnett (R) - Murgon	6634	Renamed from Murgon (S) and SLA code changed from 5500	nil	01-07-08
South Burnett (R) - Nanango	6636	Renamed from Nanango (S) and SLA code changed from 5650	nil	01-07-08
South Burnett (R) - Wondai	6638	Renamed from Wondai (S) and SLA code changed from 7450	nil	01-07-08
Southern Downs (R) - Allora	6662	Renamed from Warwick (S) - North and SLA code changed from 7265	nil	01-07-08
Southern Downs (R) - Killarney	6665	Renamed from Warwick (S) - East and SLA code changed from 7263	nil	01-07-08
Southern Downs (R) - Stanthorpe	6666	Renamed from Stanthorpe (S) and SLA code changed from 6600	nil	01-07-08
Southern Downs (R) - Warwick	6667	Renamed from Warwick (S) - Central and SLA code changed from 7262	nil	01-07-08
Southern Downs (R) - West	6668	Renamed from Warwick (S) - West and SLA code changed from 7266 Gained from Goodiwindi (R) - Inglewood	+215.55	01-07-08 01-07-08
St Pauls (IC)	6480	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - St Pauls and SLA code changed to 6993	nil	01-07-08

Stanthorpe (S)	6600	Renamed to Southern Downs (R) - Stanthorpe and SLA code changed to 6666	nil	01-07-08
Strathpine-Brendale	5978	SLA code changed to 5067	nil	01-07-08
Strathpine-Brendale	5067	SLA code changed from 5978	nil	01-07-08
Sunshine-Peregian	6763	Renamed from Noosa (S) - Sunshine-Peregian and SLA code changed from 5755	nil	01-07-08
Tablelands (R) - Atherton	6812	Renamed from Atherton (S) and SLA code changed from 0200	nil	01-07-08
Tablelands (R) - Eacham	6814	Renamed from Eacham (S) and SLA code changed from 2900	nil	01-07-08
Tablelands (R) - Herberton	6816	Renamed from Herberton (S) and SLA code changed from 3700	nil	01-07-08
Tablelands (R) - Mareeba	6818	Renamed from Mareeba (S) and SLA code changed from 4850 Gained from Cook (S)	nil +1338	01-07-08 01-07-08
Tambo (S)	6650	Renamed to Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo and SLA code changed to 0765	nil	01-07-08
Tara (S)	6700	Renamed to Dalby (R) - Tara and SLA code changed to 2666	nil	01-07-08
Taroom (S)	6750	Abolished. Part of area transferred to Banana (S) and part to Dalby (R) - Murilla-Wandoan	-1285000 -578400	01-07-08 01-07-08
Tewantin	6772	Renamed from Noosa (S) - Tewantin and SLA code changed from 5756	nil	01-07-08
Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal	6807	Renamed to Condon-Rasmussen-Bohle Basin and SLA code changed to 7005	nil	01-07-08
Thuringowa (C) - Pt B	6831	Renamed to Northern Beaches-Pinnacles and SLA code changed to 7043	nil	01-07-08
Tiaro (S)	6850	Abolished. Part of area transferred to Fraser Coast (R) - Woocoo-Tiaro and part to Gympie (R) - Cooloola	-151900 -66650	01-07-08 01-07-08
Toowoomba (C) - Central	6901	Renamed to Toowoomba Central and SLA code changed to 6937	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba (C) - North-East	6903	Renamed to Toowoomba North-East and SLA code changed to 6941	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba (C) - North-West	6905	Renamed to Toowoomba North-West and SLA code changed to 6943	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba (C) - South-East	6906	Renamed to Toowoomba South-East and SLA code changed to 6945	nil	01-07-08

Toowoomba (C) - West	6908	Renamed to Toowoomba West and SLA code changed to 6946	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba Central	6937	Renamed from Toowoomba (C) - Central and SLA code changed from 6901	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba North-East	6941	Renamed from Toowoomba (C) - North-East and SLA code changed from 6903	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba North-West	6943	Renamed from Toowoomba (C) - North-West and SLA code changed from 6905	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba South-East	6945	Renamed from Toowoomba (C) - South-East and SLA code changed from 6906	nil	01-07-08
Toowoomba West	6946	Renamed from Toowoomba (C) - West and SLA code changed from 6908	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Badu	6963	Renamed from Badu (IC) and SLA code changed from 0270	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Boigu	6965	Renamed from Boigu (IC) and SLA code changed from 0770	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Dauan	6968	Renamed from Dauan (IC) and SLA code changed from 2740	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Erub	6972	Renamed from Erub (IC) and SLA code changed from 3030	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Hammond	6974	Renamed from Hammond (IC) and SLA code changed from 3650	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Iama	6976	Renamed from Iama (IC) and SLA code changed from 3840	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Kubin	6978	Renamed from Kubin (IC) and SLA code changed from 4430	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Mabuiag	6982	Renamed from Mabuiag (IC) and SLA code changed from 4740	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Mer	6984	Renamed from Mer (IC) and SLA code changed from 4970	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Poruma	6986	Renamed from Poruma (IC) and SLA code changed from 6100	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Saibai	6992	Renamed from Saibai (IC) and SLA code changed from 6470	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - St Pauls	6993	Renamed from St Pauls (IC) and SLA code changed from 6480	nil	01-07-08

Torres Strait Island (R) - Ugar	6995	Renamed from Ugar (IC) and SLA code changed from 7090	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Warraber	6996	Renamed from Warraber (IC) and SLA code changed from 7170	nil	01-07-08
Torres Strait Island (R) - Yorke	6998	Renamed from Yorke (IC) and SLA code changed from 7650	nil	01-07-08
Townsville (C) - Pt B	7084	Renamed to Woodstock-Cleveland-Ross and SLA code changed to 7076	nil	01-07-08
Ugar (IC)	7090	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Ugar and SLA code changed to 6995	nil	01-07-08
Umagico (S)	7110	Renamed to Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Umagico and SLA code changed to 5788	nil	01-07-08
Unincorp. Islands	8809	Abolished. Area transferred to Mornington (S)	-1604	01-07-08
Waggamba (S)	7120	Renamed to Goondiwindi (R) - Waggamba and SLA code changed to 3616	nil	01-07-08
Wambo (S)	7150	Renamed to Dalby (R) - Wambo and SLA code changed to 2668	nil	01-07-08
Warraber (IC)	7170	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Warraber and SLA code changed to 6996	nil	01-07-08
Warroo (S)	7200	Renamed to Roma (R) - Warroo and SLA code changed to 6418	nil	01-07-08
Warwick (S) - Central	7262	Renamed to Southern Downs (R) - Warwick and SLA code changed to 6667	nil	01-07-08
Warwick (S) - East	7263	Renamed to Southern Downs (R) - Killarney and SLA code changed to 6665	nil	01-07-08
Warwick (S) - North	7265	Renamed to Southern Downs (R) - Allora and SLA code changed to 6662	nil	01-07-08
Warwick (S) - West	7266	Renamed to Southern Downs (R) - West and SLA code changed to 6668	nil	01-07-08
Westbrook	6947	Renamed from Jondaryan (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 4201	nil	01-07-08
Whitsunday (R) - Bowen	7342	Renamed from Bowen (S) and SLA code changed from 0950	nil	01-07-08
Whitsunday (R) - Whitsunday	7345	Renamed from Whitsunday (S) and SLA code changed from 7330	nil	01-07-08
Whitsunday (S)	7330	Renamed to Whitsunday (R) - Whitsunday and SLA code changed to 7345	nil	01-07-08

Winton (S)	7400	Gained from McKinlay (S)	+26.27	01-07-08
Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	3493	SLA code changed to 4655	nil	01-07-08
Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	4655	SLA code changed from 3493	nil	01-07-08
Wondai (S)	7450	Renamed to South Burnett (R) - Wondai and SLA code changed to 6638	nil	01-07-08
Woocoo (S)	7500	Abolished. All of area transferred to Fraser Coast (R) - Woocoo-Tiaro	-200800	01-07-08
Woodstock-Cleveland-Ross	7076	Renamed from Townsville (C) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 7084	nil	01-07-08
Yorke (IC)	7650	Renamed to Torres Strait Island (R) - Yorke and SLA code changed to 6998	nil	01-07-08

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

#### STATISTICAL DIVISION

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Date of change to ASGC
South East	25	Enlarged to include portion of 'Lacepede Bay'	01-07-08

#### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Date of change to ASGC
Upper South East	2505	Enlarged to include portion of 'Lacepede Bay'	01-07-08

#### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code	Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ba)	Date of change to ASGC
Kingston (DC)	3360	Enlarged to include a portion of 'Lacepede Bay'	+ 8.265	01-07-08

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**STATISTICAL DIVISION**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Nature of Change</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Midlands	25	Reduced by the transfer of part of York (S) to Perth	01-07-07
Perth	05	Enlarged to include part of York (S) from Midlands	01-07-07

**STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Nature of Change</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Avon	2510	Reduced by the transfer of part of York (S) to East Metropolitan	01-07-07
East Metropolitan	0510	Enlarged to include part of York (S) from Avon	01-07-07
Central Metropolitan	0505	Enlarged to include part of Stirling (C) - Central from North Metropolitan	01-07-07
Fitzroy	4510	Enlarged to include parts of Halls Creek (S) and Wyndham-East Kimberley (S) from Ord	01-07-07
Geraldton	3503	Reduced by the transfer of part of Geraldton to Greenough River	01-07-08
Greenough River	3515	Enlarged to include part of Geraldton from Geraldton	01-07-08
Hotham	2005	Enlarged to include part of Lake Grace (S) from Lakes	01-07-07
Lakes	2010	Reduced by the transfer of part of Lake Grace (S) to Hotham	01-07-07
North Metropolitan	0515	Reduced by the transfer of part of Stirling (C) - Central to Central Metropolitan	01-07-07
Ord	4505	Reduced by the transfer of parts of Halls Creek (S) and Wyndham-East Kimberley (S) to Fitzroy	01-07-07

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ha)	Date of change to ASGC
Broome (S)	0980 Lost to Derby-West Kimberley (S)	-99500	01-07-07
Broomchill (S)	1050 Abolished. Area transferred to Broomchill-Tambellup (S)	- 117300	01-07-08
Broomchill-Tambellup (S)	1080 Created from all of Broomchill (S) and all of Tambellup (S)	+ 117300 + 143600	01-07-08 01-07-08
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	2800 Gained from Broome (S) Gained from Halls Creek (S) Gained from Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	+99500 +1080400 +419400	01-07-07 01-07-07 01-07-07
Dumbleyung (S)	3010 Gained from Lake Grace (S)	+0.811	01-07-07
Geraldton (C)	3500 Renamed to Geraldton and SLA code changed to 3522	nil	01-07-08
Geraldton	3522 Renamed from Geraldton (C) and SLA code changed from 3500 Lost to Northampton (S)	nil - 2000	01-07-08 01-07-08
Greenough - Pt A	3524 Renamed from Greenough (S) - Pt A and SLA code changed from 3851	nil	01-07-08
Greenough - Pt B	3526 Renamed from Greenough (S) - Pt B and SLA code changed from 3854	nil	01-07-08
Greenough (S) - Pt A	3851 Renamed to Greenough - Pt A and SLA code changed to 3524	nil	01-07-08
Greenough (S) - Pt B	3854 Renamed to Greenough - Pt B and SLA code changed to 3526	nil	01-07-08
Halls Creek (S)	3920 Lost to Derby-West Kimberley (S) Gained from Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	-1080400 +114000	01-07-07 01-07-07
Kalamunda (S)	4200 Gained from York (S)	+11.27	01-07-07
Lake Grace (S)	4900 Lost to Dumbleyung (S)	-0.811	01-07-07
Northam	6732 Renamed from Northam (S) and SLA code changed from 6720	nil	01-07-08
Northam (S)	6720 Renamed to Northam and SLA code changed to 6732	nil	01-07-08

Northam (T)	6650 Renamed to Northam Town and SLA code changed to 6735	nil	01-07-08
Northam Town	6735 Renamed from Northam (T) and SLA code changed from 6650	nil	01-07-08
Northampton (S)	6790 Gained from Geraldton	+ 2000	01-07-08
Perth (C) - Remainder	7082 Lost to Vincent (T)	-55.5	01-07-07
Stirling (C) - Central	7914 Lost to Vincent (T)	-34.59	01-07-07
Tambellup (S)	8120 Abolished. Area transferred to Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	- 143600	01-07-08
Vincent (T)	8570 Gained from Perth (C) - Remainder Gained from Stirling (C) - Central	+55.5 +34.59	01-07-07 01-07-07
Westonia (S)	9030 Lost to Yilgarn (S)	-61.85	01-07-07
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	9520 Lost to Derby-West Kimberley (S) Lost to Halls Creek (S)	-419400 -114000	01-07-07 01-07-07
Yilgarn (S)	9660 Gained from Westonia (S)	+61.85	01-07-07
York (S)	9730 Lost to Kalamunda (S)	-11.27	01-07-07

### TASMANIA

#### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ba)	Date of change to ASGC
Hobart (C) - Inner	2811 Gained from Hobart (C) - Remainder	+59	01-07-08
Hobart (C) - Remainder	2812 Lost to Hobart (C) - Inner	-59	01-07-08

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code Nature of Change</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Alligator	1015 Reduced by the transfer of part of West Arnhem to Lower Top End NT	01-07-07
	Reduced by the transfer of part of South Alligator to Finniss	01-07-08
	Reduced by the transfer of part of West Arnhem to East Arnhem	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of East Arnhem - Bal from East Arnhem	01-07-08
Barkly	1035 Enlarged to include part of Elsey from Lower Top End NT	01-07-07
	Enlarged to include part of Gulf from Lower Top End NT	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of Hanson from Central NT	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of Sandover from Central NT	01-07-08
Central NT	1040 Reduced by the transfer of part of Hanson to Barkly	01-07-08
	Reduced by the transfer of part of Sandover to Barkly	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of Lajamanu (CGC) from Lower Top End NT	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of Victoria from Lower Top End NT	01-07-08
Daly	1020 Abolished. Parts of Daly transferred to Finniss and to Lower Top End NT and all of Thamarrurr (CGC), Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC) and Pine Creek (CGC) to Lower Top End NT	01-07-08
East Arnhem	1025 Reduced by the transfer of part of East Arnhem - Bal to Lower Top End NT	01-07-08
	Reduced by the transfer of Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC) to Lower Top End NT	01-07-08
	Reduced by the transfer of part of East Arnhem - Bal to Alligator	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of West Arnhem from Alligator	01-07-08
Finniss	1005 Enlarged to include part of South Alligator from Alligator	01-07-08
	Enlarged to include part of Daly from former Daly	01-07-08

Lower Top End NT	1030 Reduced by the transfer of part of Elsey to Barkly Enlarged to include part of West Arnhem from Alligator Reduced by the transfer of part of Gulf to Barkly Reduced by the transfer of part of Lajamanu (CGC) to Central NT Reduced by the transfer of part of Victoria to Central NT Enlarged to include part of Daly from former Daly Enlarged to include part of East Arnhem - Bal from East Arnhem Enlarged to include Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC) from former Daly Enlarged to include Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC) from East Arnhem Enlarged to include Pine Creek (CGC) from former Daly Enlarged to included Thamarrurr (CGC) from former Daly	01-07-07 01-07-07 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
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#### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

Name	Code Nature of Change	Approx. change in net area (ba)	Date of change to ASGC
Alpurrurulam (CGC)	0300 Abolished. Area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal	-1000	01-07-08
Alyangula	0419 Created from part of Groote Eylandt	+215.7	01-07-08
Angurugu (CGC)	0330 Abolished. Area transferred to East Arnhem (S)	-1172	01-07-08
Anmatjere (CGC)	0360 Abolished. Area transferred to Central Desert (S)	-365600	01-07-08
Arltarlpilta (CGC)	0400 Abolished. Area transferred to Central Desert (S)	-1217	01-07-08
Barkly (S) - Tennant Creek	0422 Renamed from Tennant Creek (T) and SLA code changed from 3800	nil	01-07-08
Barkly (S) Bal	0425 Created from all of Alpurrurulam (CGC), Elliott District (CGC), Tableland, Tennant Creek - Bal, and part of Gulf, Hanson and Sandover	+1000 +540 +19540000 +10860000 +17700 +175800 +1779000	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Belyuen (S)	0540 Renamed from Belyuen (CGC)	nil	01-07-08
Belyuen (CGC)	0540 Renamed to Belyuen (S)	nil	01-07-08
Binjari (CGC)	0570 Abolished. Area transferred to Katherine (T)	-281.7	01-07-08
Borroloola (CGC)	0600 Abolished. Area transferred to Roper Gulf (S)	-1261	01-07-08

Central Desert (S)	0620 Created from all of Anmatjere (CGC), Arltarlpilta (CGC), Yuendumu (CGC), and part of Hanson, Lajamanu (CGC), Sandover, Tanami and Victoria	+365600 +1217 +2251000 +4619200 +701880 +6764000 +11953000 +1553000	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Coomalie (S)	0700 Renamed from Coomalie (CGC)	nil	01-07-08
Coomalie (CGC)	0700 Renamed to Coomalie (S)	nil	01-07-08
Cox-Finniss	0759 Abolished. Area transferred to Finniss-Mary	-629000	01-07-08
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	0770 Renamed to Wagait (S) and SLA code changed to 4560	nil	01-07-08
Daly	0809 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Finniss-Mary, Katherine (T) and Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-446300 -22080 -2915000	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Daguragu (CGC)	0790 Abolished. Area transferred to Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-5024	01-07-08
East Arnhem - Bal	1209 Abolished. Part of area transferred to East Arnhem (S), Nhulunbuy, Roper Gulf (S) and West Arnhem (S) Bal	-3088205 -29.81 -21090 -42765	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
East Arnhem (S)	1300 Created from all of Angurugu (CGC) and Marngarr (CGC), and part of East Arnhem - Bal, Groote Eylandt and West Arnhem	+1172 +260 +3088205 +267284 +6235	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Elliott District (CGC)	1350 Abolished. Area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal	-540	01-07-08
Elsey	1409 Lost to Katherine (T) Lost to Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC) Lost to Tableland Gained from West Arnhem Abolished. Part of area transferred to Katherine (T), Roper Gulf (S) and Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-692.64 -212700 -1,562 +3,175.1 -654656.6 -6219700 -85820	01-07-07 01-07-07 01-07-07 01-07-07 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Finniss-Mary	1509 Created from all of Cox-Finniss and part of Daly and South Alligator	+629000 +446300 +949100	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Groote Eylandt	1609 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Alyangula and East Arnhem (S)	-215.7 -267284	01-07-08 01-07-08

Gulf	1809 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal and Roper Gulf (S)	-17700 -6033300	01-07-08 01-07-08
Hanson	1909 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal and Central Desert (S)	-175800 -4619200	01-07-08 01-07-08
Jabiru (T)	2000 Renamed to West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru and SLA code changed to 4663	nil	01-07-08
Jilkmungan (CGC)	2100 Abolished. Area transferred to Roper Gulf (S)	-612	01-07-08
Katherine (T)	2200 Gained from Elsey Gained from Binjari (CGC) Gained from Daly Gained from Elsey	+692.64 +281.7 +22080 +654656.6	01-07-07 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Kunbarlajanja (CGC)	2240 Abolished. Area transferred to West Arnhem (S) Bal	-51680	01-07-08
Lajamanu (CGC)	2270 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Central Desert (S) and Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-701880 -26020	01-07-08 01-07-08
Lityentye Purte (CGC)	2320 Abolished. Area transferred to MacDonnell (S)	-125000	01-07-08
MacDonnell (S)	2330 Created from all of Lityentye Purte (CGC), Petermann-Simpson, Tapatjatjaka (CGC), Wallace Rockhole (CGC), Watiyawanu (CGC), and part of Sandover and Tanami	+125000 +17549670 +1393 +491.5 +7800 +4137000 +5067000	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Marngarr (CGC)	2340 Abolished. Area transferred East Arnhem (S)	-260	01-07-08
Mataranka (CGC)	2360 Abolished. Area transferred to Roper Gulf (S)	-23170	01-07-08
Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	2380 Abolished. Area transferred to Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-4290	01-07-08
Nhulunbuy	2409 Gained from East Arnhem - Bal	+29.81	01-07-08
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	2500 Abolished. Area transferred to Roper Gulf (S)	-442700	01-07-08
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	2530 Gained from Elsey Abolished. Area transferred to Roper Gulf (S)	+212700 -3085000	01-07-07 01-07-08
Petermann-Simpson	3009 Abolished. Area transferred to MacDonnell (S) and Yulara	-17549670 -10330	01-07-08 01-07-08
Pine Creek (CGC)	3030 Abolished. Area transferred to Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-40350	01-07-08

Roper Gulf (S)	3600 Created from all of Borroloola (CGC), Jilkminggan (CGC), Mataranka (CGC), Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC), Nyirranggulung Mardulk Ngadberre (CGC), Yugul Mangi (CGC), and part of Gulf, East Arnhem - Bal and Elsey	+1261 +612 +23170 +442700 +3085000 +2790000 +6033300 +21090 +6219700	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Sandover	3209 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal, Central Desert (S) and MacDonnell (S)	-1779000 -6764000 -4137000	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
South Alligator	3309 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Finniss-Mary and West Arnhem (S) Bal	-949100 -1593000	01-07-08 01-07-08
Tableland	3409 Gained from Elsey Abolished. Area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal	+1,562 -19540000	01-07-07 01-07-08
Tanami	3609 Abolished. Part of area transferred to MacDonnell (S) and Central Desert (S)	-5067000 -11953000	01-07-08 01-07-08
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	3650 Abolished. Area transferred to MacDonnell (S)	-1393	01-07-08
Tennant Creek (T)	3800 Renamed to Barkly (S) - Tennant Creek and SLA code changed to 0422	nil	01-07-08
Tennant Creek - Bal	4009 Abolished. Area transferred to Barkly (S) Bal	-10860000	01-07-08
Thamarrurr (CGC)	4020 Renamed to Victoria-Daly (S) - Wadeye and OS and SLA code changed to 4505	nil	01-07-08
Timber Creek (CGC)	4030 Abolished. Area transferred to Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-15990	01-07-08
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	4050 Renamed to Tiwi Islands (S)	nil	01-07-08
Tiwi Islands (S)	4050 Renamed from Tiwi Islands (CGC)	nil	01-07-08
Victoria	4409 Abolished. Part of area transferred to Central Desert (S) and Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-1553000 -13320000	01-07-08 01-07-08
Victoria-Daly (S) - Wadeye and OS	4505 Renamed from Thamarrurr (CGC) and SLA code changed from 4020	nil	01-07-08

Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	4508 Created from all of Daguragu (CGC), Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC), Pine Creek (CGC), Timber Creek (CGC), Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC), and part of Daly, Elsey, Lajamanu (CGC) and Victoria	+5024 +4290 +40350 +15990 +39400 +2915000 +85820 +26020 +13320000	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	4600 Abolished. Area transferred to Victoria-Daly (S) Bal	-39400	01-07-08
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	4650 Abolished. Area transferred to MacDonnell (S)	-491.5	01-07-08
Wagait (S)	4560 Renamed from Cox Peninsula (CGC) and SLA code changed from 0770	nil	01-07-08
Watiyawananu (CGC)	4700 Abolished. Area transferred to MacDonnell (S)	-7800	01-07-08
West Arnhem	4809 Lost to Elsey Abolished. Part of area transferred to East Arnhem (S) and West Arnhem (S) Bal	-3,175.1 -6235 -3299765	01-07-07 01-07-08 01-07-08
West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru	4663 Renamed from Jabiru (T) and SLA code changed from 2000	nil	01-07-08
West Arnhem (S) Bal	4666 Created from all of Kunbarlaninja (CGC) and part of East Arnhem - Bal, South Alligator and West Arnhem	+51680 +42765 +1593000 +3299765	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Yuendumu (CGC)	5000 Abolished. Area transferred to Central Desert (S)	-2251000	01-07-08
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	5050 Abolished. Area transferred to Roper Gulf (S)	-2790000	01-07-08
Yulara	6059 Created from part of Petermann-Simpson	+10330	01-07-08

## AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Code Nature of Change</i>	<i>Approx. change in net area (ba)</i>	<i>Date of change to ASGC</i>
Belconnen - SSD Bal	0549 Lost to Macgregor	- 186.4	01-07-08
Bonner	0589 Created from part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	+ 275.9	01-07-08
Campbell	0909 Gained from Russell	+ 3.2	01-07-08
Casey	0939 Created from part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	+ 258	01-07-08
Crace	1649 Created from part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	+ 165.7	01-07-08
Duntroon	2169 Lost to Russell	- 1.9	01-07-08
Forde	2779 Created from part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	+ 192.5	01-07-08
Franklin	2919 Created from part of Gungahlin, part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal and part of Mitchell	+ 43.91 + 180.1 + 5.71	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Gungahlin	3519 Lost to Franklin Lost to Harrison	- 43.91 - 63.25	01-07-08 01-07-08
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	3529 Lost to Bonner Lost to Casey Lost to Crace Lost to Forde Lost to Franklin	- 275.9 - 258 - 165.7 - 192.5 - 180.1	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08
Harrison	3819 Gained from Gungahlin	+ 63.25	01-07-08
Macgregor	5589 Gained from Belconnen - SSD Bal	+ 186.4	01-07-08
Mitchell	6039 Lost to Franklin	- 5.71	01-07-08
Parkes	6759 Gained from Russell	+ 3.4	01-07-08
Russell	7479 Gained from Duntroon Lost to Campbell Lost to Parkes	+ 1.9 - 3.2 - 3.4	01-07-08 01-07-08 01-07-08

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